IE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
E PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.
fice, 76 Fifth Street,
(OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.)
D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR
D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
le Copy.....5 Cents.
vered by Carrier, (per week,).....25 Cents.
Subscribers, (per year).....$10 00
Address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

YON, SHORB & CO.,
21 Water street,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL SIZES OF
ERCHANT BAR IRON,
the "Sligo" & "Tyrone" brands.
old Closed in New York Last Evening 146 1-8.

CITY ITEMS.

Handsome Residence for Sale.
e call attention to the advertisement of Jos. W. ncer, in to-day's paper, offering his dwelling house, Allegheny Commons, for sale.

Remember
Clarran's drug store 85 Market street, corner Diaond, near Fifth.

Black Velvet Caps.
ents' fine black velvet caps at Wm. Fleming's first e hat and ladies' fur house, No. 139 Wood street.

Ross Oil Company.
wing to no quorum being present at the Stockholdmeeting on Saturday last, there will be a meet of Stockholders on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at clock. By order of the Board. Robt. Wray, Jr., retary.

Bell's Old Rye Whisky.
a medicine it has no equal. Sold at McClarran's g store.

Ladies' Furs,
the new styles at the first class hat and ladies' house of Wm. Fleming, No. 139 Wood street.

Wonderful Change.
s we were passing along corner Penn and Wayne ets to-day, we happened to call in and see our nds, Messrs. Dauler, Close & Co., successors to C. P. pler; it is astonishing. We advise our friends, those o are in want of boots and shoes, before purchasg, to give them a call. The beauty of the thing is y sell ten per cent. cheaper than any other house he city. Remember the place, corner of Penn and yne streets.

Blackberry Brandy and Wine,
ected with great care for the wants of invalids, by McClarran & Co., druggists, dealers in all medicinal liquors, drugs and medicines, 85 Market st., r Fifth.

Black Cassimere Hats.
ents' fine fashionable black cassimere hats, at Wm. ming's popular and fashionable hat and ladies' fur se, No. 139 Wood street.

Catawba Wine,
m the celebrated Kentucky vineyards, by the n, gallon or single bottle, at McClarran's drug re, 85 Market street, near Fifth.

The Daily Commercial

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—e night train on the Marietta and Cincinnati lroad was to be put on last night. Both day d night trains will connect at Parkersburg th trains running through to Baltimore, thout change or delay at Grafton.

OL. S. P. HEINTZLEMAN, former major gen-l, is ordered to join his regiment at Hart's and and report to General Wessels, who was aptain in the former's regiment in Mexico, this rate one or two more wars would nearly reduce him to the rank of second lieuant.

LORD PALMERSTON is said to be so sick that has to be lifted into and out of his bed, ich would seem to point to his soon being ced in that bed from which there is no lifting. has some other complaint than gout, and sides old age. His 81st birthday will fall on 20th of this month. Lord Derby, who is ty-six, is also very sick, there being no misce as to his sufferings being relieved by t. Thus the leader of the opposition is disled at the same time with the Premier. The aths of two such men would cause a sensan throughout the world.

BRITISH IRON IN AMERICAN MARKETS.—Ryd's (Birmingham, Eng.) *Iron Trade Circular* the 16th ult., says: Importations to America s mentioned in United States Trade Authoris as having largely increased within the last ree months. How important this is to the ture of our Trade can be judged from the estiate arrived at by a recent American Parliantary Commission on Trade, that of British ods exported to foreign countries anually, 7 cents worth were consumed by each ssian, 15 cents by each Prussian, 25 cents by ch Dane, 20 cents by each Frenchman, while e average consumption annually of each inbitant of the United States amounted to $4 22, 422 cents.

THE St. Louis *Westliche Post*, the radical German organ of that city, is authorized to state at President Johnson did not say to Governor etcher, of Missouri, in a recent conversation, has been alleged, "This is a white man's untry, and while I am President it shall be a ite man's government." The report is incor-t, and it was not Governor Fletcher who auorized the papers to publish it. As far as Gov-nor Fletcher remembers, President Johnson d about the following words, "I am in favor the white man," or, "I belong to the white n's party."

NEGROES VS. NEGROES.—A letter from Charles-n, South Carolina, says the city is full of ne-oes. They are improvident and people are t much inclined to help them. Many of them st suffer terribly the coming winter. Some the planters talk of importing Coolies from ina, who are industrious, and they say more be relied upon than freedmen. They can be red for a term of five years at five dollars per nth, which includes the expenses for passage ney. We think that the freedmen in another ar will be found quite as reliable as the olies, and certainly they are better acquainted th the culture of cotton. We should be content with such labor as they have, and not allowed to introduce Coolies to compete with e blacks, that they may farther degrade that fortunate race.

"GOING HOME."—Mr. Reade, Speaker of the rth Carolina State Convention, made an impressive speech on taking the chair, of which is was the peroration:

"Fellow citizens, we are going home. Let ntful reflections upon our late separation and asant memories of our early union quicken r footsteps toward the old mansion, that we y grasp hard again the hand of friendship hich stands at the door, and, sheltered by the l homestead which was built upon a rock and s weathered the storm, enjoy together the g, bright future that awaits us. With the idance of infinite wisdon and the care of a reiful Providence, which I earnestly invoke the Convention and for each individual ember, I invite you to the calm consideration d wise solution of the important questions ich are to result in the peace, prosperity and ppiness of ourselves, and in the prosperity, ength, and grandeur of our nation."

MAVROCORDATO, THE GREEK PATRIOT.—The ath of the Greek hero and statesman, Mavrodato, which has just occurred, recalls the attle plains of Dissolonghi, where Byron toiled the side for Grecian emancipation, and died the result of his over exertion in the cause. avrocordato was one of the finest characters odern Greece has produced. Born in 1791, he arted early in the service of his country, to m he devoted his great intellect with unswerving honesty of purpose. True to King ho as long as that effete monarch was true to eece, Mavrocordato formed part of his first inistry, but resigned on the passing of the anti-constitutional measures. Recalled, however, by e voice of the country, he accepted the post of esident of the Chambers, and then that of at of Ambassador to Paris, but conceiving at King Otho had not fulfilled the conditions which he accepted that mission, Mavrocordato resigned, and retired into private life, ing George, of Greece, has ordered five days public mourning, and paid his widow a visit condolence on her loss.

Senator Sherman on the Tariff.

Senator Sherman spoke at Springfield, Ohio, st week, when he expressed himself on the bject of tariff and taxation as follows: He lieved it unwise and unfair to remove the ty from imported paper while the home anufacturers had to pay a tax equal to ten r cent. on what they made. The revenue m imported paper amounted to three or four illions of gold per annum, and the Senate ought the country could not afford to lose is sum. The Committee on Finance were unanimously of this opinion. A tax on paper is morally unwise. It is a tax on knowledge, and cept under extraordinary circumstances ould not be imposed.

Mr. Sherman believed that the next Congress ght find it expedient not to remove the duty m imported paper, but to lessen the internal x on the home made article. The financial ndition of the country was getting to be such at this might be done. The stamp duty, he ought, would be the first to be repealed next ter, after it the tax on iron, then the tax on per.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 10, 1865. NO. 26.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

THE FREEDMEN OF MISSISSIPPI.

Crowd of Pardon Seekers Falling Off.

Visit of Ambassadors Postponed

Richmond Times on the Connecticut Election.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

The Freedmen of Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, October 9.

Gov. Sharkey, in reply to a letter addressed to him by Col. Thomas, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen for Mississippi, making inquiries in regard to the management and treatment of the freedmen, and whether they would be allowed, under the amended constitution of Mississippi, to testify in the courts of justice, says: "I have no hesitation in stating to you, as a necessary result from the action of the convention, that in my opinion the freedmen can now sue and be sued in any court in the State, and are incident to their rights to protection of person and property, which are wholly guaranteed by the amended Constitution, that they are competent to testify in any court of justice. Their rights, I think, are fully covered by the principle established by the Convention, which abolished the whole system of slavery; and, as a matter of course, any measures of policy which grew out of that system."

The attendance of visitors at the Executive Mansion to-day was quite small, not over a dozen being present. The rush of pardon seekers seems to have permanently abated, and the receptions given by the President to those having business begin to resume their wonted decorum. The office of the secretaries are no longer invaded by impertinent crowds, and the members of the President's household can now occasionally venture out from the private apartments without being exposed to the impudent stare and criticisms of the salon loungers.

Revenue.

The receipts from Internal Revenue, to-day, were $1,148,986.

Freedmen's Schools.

The Freedmen's Bureau has recently fitted up several of the hospital buildings in this city for school purposes for the freedmen. Accommodations for about seven hundred pupils have already been provided. The first school was opened to-day, with a goodly attendance of scholars.

Postponed.

The visit of the Embassadors from Tunis to Washington has been postponed for several days, or, perhaps, until the return of Secretary Seward, who is now absent from the city on a visit to his home at Auburn, New York.

The Secretary of War directs in a general order that, upon requisition of commissioners of the freedmen's bureau, transportation will be furnished such destitute refugees and freedmen as are desirous of going from the government for support, to points where they can procure employment and subsistence, and support themselves, and thus relieve the Government, provided such transportation be conferred by assistant commissioners within the limits of their jurisdiction.

The Richmond Times

of to-day, in an editorial, pays the following rather questionable compliment to noble little Connecticut: "Nothing can be more diverting than the howls of rage and despair, long, dismal and unearthly, which the friends of anarchy and miscegenation are uttering over the scarlet sin of noble little Connecticut. Their woe is dismal and inconsolable. The vote of Connecticut is the most significant event of the day. It shows that the long, dreary winter of New England fanaticism is about closing. 'Ice on the Neva is breaking up,' as the Russian joyously shouts, when the strong vernal tides, flowing in from the Baltic, shatter the congelation of a long arctic winter. Reason, patriotism and common sense have scaled the battlements of fanaticism, and the flag of a purified Union with its new objects and aims now floats from the battlements of New England States. *Laus Deo!* The refusal of the people of Connecticut to place the negro on an equality with the white man removes a most alarming and formidable obstacle from the path of reconstruction."

The election in Virginia comes off on Thursday next. The people, besides voting for the candidates for Congress and the General Assembly, will also vote on the question, "Shall the General Assembly be clothed with power to alter or amend the third article of the Constitution?" which article disqualifies a number of citizens from holding office.

Major General Howard

Starts to-morrow on his tour of inspection of freedmen's affairs in the Atlantic and Gulf States. He will be absent about six weeks.

General Rosseau

Left here this evening for the West.

The First Veteran Batallion

Of colored cavalry will be mustered out as soon as they can be relieved by other troops.

Funds in the Navy Department—Resignation of Darius Forbes—Delegate from Colorado—National Cotton Growers' Convention—Circular to Internal Revenue Collectors—Postoffice Deficits, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, October 9.—Over two millions dollars in unsettled claims are in the hands of the Navy Department, and its pension fund accumulated from captures, is somewhere btween eight and ten millions. Its probably no more appropriations will be needed by the Navy Department for the next four years at least.

Darius Forbes, who has long been agent for the United States Sanitary Commission in the gratuitous settlement of soldiers' claims against the Government, since the election of Rev. Clinton Todd Quintard as Bishop of Tennessee had been submitted to them, and they submitted a resolution to this effect, which was adopted by the Convention after a long and excited discussion, that they, and again take up those symbolic emblems by which foundation stones of union are securely laid.

We owe our country and the world the duty of our example. Let us make it manifest. Let us, among us, see to it we go among you, as our temple is our temple; your masonry our masonry; whither Masonic teachings bid us go, let us go together. Each, as he comes upon it, will study glory of our indestructible order, by the unifying light which illumines our pathway to and from the consummation of the ages. Let us, by word and example, and efforts among your fellowcountrymen, to begin the great work of reconstruction.

Then, in the future of this great nation, the voices of the whispering waves of the Pacific, flailing with the roar of the Atlantic, will proclaim, "Let us love each other, for brotherly righteousness and peace have kissed each other." Men of America, behold and listen! We, officers of the Grand Lodge of Free Masons of the State of Pennsylvania, have felt it our peculiar privilege thus to address the craft in their several jurisdictions, North, South, East and West of this Union, in the hope that the true spirit of Free-masonry. We appeal only to Masons by the immemorial language used among them everywhere. Therefore, we invoke your fraternal charity, unity, brotherly love, which actuates us. With politics we have nothing to do. We are Masons, and as Masons we invoke your ear to listen, and your hearts to act. Brethren, by the love and light, hope and faith which belong to our order, as from the beginning of time, we salute you.

May the great Architect of Heaven and Earth so level and square our minds and hearts, that by our mutual actions we may best promote that Thou, whose name alone is Jehovah, art the Most High over all the earth!"

The undersigned have been induced to make this communication to the members of the order in the United States, trusting that the purity of their purpose will be acknowledged and appreciated. Let the good of Masonry be extended and established, and mankind be led to believe that the virtues of this venerable Order yet exist in the purity of their primeval *Strength, Wisdom and Beauty.*

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Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, A. L. Y. M., and the Masonic jurisdiction thereunto belonging.
Philadelphia, September 11, A. D. 1865.

In 1862 Senator Sherman wrote a letter to Andrew Johnson, but directed to Nashville, Ohio, where it vedan Andrew Johnson, and who got the letter. Although it was sent to Nashville ultimately, copies were taken, which the Democrats are using with certain alterations of their own, to show that Senator Sherman was for throwing Lincoln overboard then.

Great Fire at Pithole.

THE FAMOUS GRANT WELL BURNT.

4000 Barrels of Oil Consumed.

Engines, Derricks, Tools, etc., of Nine Leases Destroyed.

Loss Estimated at $100,000.

BIG STRIKE ON EGBERT FARM.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PITHOLE, October 9—A. M.

The Grant well was burnt about one o'clock this morning, with four thousand barrels of oil. Six tanks, of twelve hundred barrels capacity each, sheds, offices, &c., were also destroyed.

The fire extended to the adjoining premises, and destroyed the engines, derricks, tools, &c., of nine leases on the Holmden Farm, from No. 15 to No. 23, both included, and of leases Nos. 2, 3 and 5 on the Morey Farm.

The Grant well was insured in New York Associated Companies for twenty-nine thousand dollars.

The total loss by the fire is estimated at one hundred thousand dollars.

The Grant well is still on fire. H. F. L.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, October 9.

A big fire occurred on Pithole Creek this morning, resulting in the loss of the Grant Well and sever others adjacent. Loss reported at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The fire is said to have caught through the carelessness of an employee at one of the wells on Morey Farm, who was using crude oil for fuel at one of the engines. The fire at the Grant Well was extinguished this afternoon.

A two hundred barrel well was struck on the Egbert Farm, Oil Creek, to-day. W. G.

THIRD DISPATCH.

[By Associated Press.]

PITHOLE, Oct. 9.—The most destructive conflagration that ever took place in the oil regions occurred here about one o'clock this morning, which, fortunately, terminated without loss of life. The fire originated in the Bowen Farm, on Pithole, known as the "Grant," containing 4,000 barrels of oil, caught fire, spreading destruction in all directions. Thirteen derricks and engine houses were totally consumed. The total loss will reach $150,000. All the oil belonged to the owners of the land interest and the United States Express Company took the loss. The tanks, buildings and property belonged to the owners of the working interest in the well, and were insured for $75,000, in the Associated Company of New York.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

[By Associated Press]

PIT HOLE, Pa., Oct. 9.—The fire at the Grant well was extinguished about noon. The well was not injured. The loss will not exceed $100,000.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH

TRIENNIAL CONVENTION

OF THE

Protestant Episcopal Church

IN THE

UNITED STATES.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, October 9.

The discussion in the Convention to-day assumed the most spirited phase yet gained over the case of Bishop Quintard, of Tennessee, elected at the late Convention in his State, and presented here for consecration. His election was declared canonical, but the question turned on his antecedents, which were very roughly handled.

Rev. Dr. Goodwin, President of Pennsylvania University, expressed grave regret that such a name had been passed upon by the house of bishops and sent down to the lower house for concurrence. He said that in the funeral sermon over Bishop Polk by Bishop Elliott, of Georgia, Quintard is referred to as having sustained close and efficient military relations to Bishop Polk, which were, as the speaker declared, improper antecedents for him here. We cannot interfere with the present Meridian when we look into each other's hearts, and take each other's hands in brotherly love. But with the past all Masons, as well as fellowcountrymen, are citizens of States whose prosperity is indissolubly connected with this Union. We are citizens of States where individual and collective happiness and safety can be best maintained, encouraged and secured by the Union of these States, as our fathers and your fathers framed it, and established this Constitution. Let us invoke your cordial and unreserved acknowledgment of this truth. Let us come together in one council together like people of the States. "without any reservation or self-evasion of mind whatever." Let us, and you, come together in unity, in harmony, charity and brotherly love, as Masons, considering the common benefit of our fellow-citizens and mankind.

To the outside world, our brethren round the globe, every people have had their anxious attention directed to this Union of States, in the land of the setting sun. The problem of free government has been closely observed in its practical working for the past half century. They know, up and down in this land, the conflagration of revolting in the consolidation of the Order. The world and our craft are asking in every known tongue, has Masonry no power to heal the wounds of the communities? Has Masonry no power to bind up that which is broken—to pour in oil and wine into the torn and lacerated hearts of citizens of that portion of the land? If so, we have been taught our duties to perform. Masons who worship in the temple dedicated to a common fraternity, and who have been taught in our halls those sublime lessons there only imparted.

As our ancient and honorable Order has never taken part "in conspiracies against the government of the States in which we exist, we must be true to the teachings of the craft. We, every where throughout this land, must be the first to frown down, and rebuke, either out of the Masonic temple as the rays of the morning out of the chambers of the sunrise."

Brethren, let us invoke the power and the truth of Masonic landmarks. Let us gird our loins with strength, take the symbol of love and unity in our hands, and, as Masons, as citizens of the world, imbue our hearts with earnestness and faith; then will all the people wonder and rejoice; then will the gist of things emerge from the wreck of worlds. Then will we throw away the iron tools of the outside craft of men, and again take up those symbolic emblems by which foundation stones of union are securely laid.

We owe our country and the world the duty of our example. Let us make it manifest. Let us, among us, see to it we go among you, as our temple is our temple; your masonry our masonry; whither Masonic teachings bid us go, let us go together. Each, as he comes upon it, will study glory of our indestructible order, by the unifying light which illumines our pathway to and from the consummation of the ages. Let us, by word and example, and efforts among your fellowcountrymen, to begin the great work of reconstruction.

Then, in the future of this great nation, the voices of the whispering waves of the Pacific, flailing with the roar of the Atlantic, will proclaim, "Let us love each other, for brotherly righteousness and peace have kissed each other." Men of America, behold and listen! We, officers of the Grand Lodge of Free Masons of the State of Pennsylvania, have felt it our peculiar privilege thus to address the craft in their several jurisdictions, North, South, East and West of this Union, in the hope that the true spirit of Free-masonry. We appeal only to Masons by the immemorial language used among them everywhere. Therefore, we invoke your fraternal charity, unity, brotherly love, which actuates us. With politics we have nothing to do. We are Masons, and as Masons we invoke your ear to listen, and your hearts to act. Brethren, by the love and light, hope and faith which belong to our order, as from the beginning of time, we salute you.

May the great Architect of Heaven and Earth so level and square our minds and hearts, that by our mutual actions we may best promote that Thou, whose name alone is Jehovah, art the Most High over all the earth!"

The undersigned have been induced to make this communication to the members of the order in the United States, trusting that the purity of their purpose will be acknowledged and appreciated. Let the good of Masonry be extended and established, and mankind be led to believe that the virtues of this venerable Order yet exist in the purity of their primeval *Strength, Wisdom and Beauty.*

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Withdrawn from the Canvass.

BALTIMORE, October 9.—Judson Crane has withdrawn from the Congressional canvass. In a card he says: "As I voted to ratify the ordinance of secession of Virginia, and sympathized generally with her, I could not conscientiously, and upon constitutional grounds also, take the prescribed oath."

General Joseph Johnston arrived in Richmond on Sunday night.

MASONRY AND THE UNION.

Appeal by the Brotherhood of Pennsylvania.

Renewal of the Bonds of Union Invited.

An Important Masonic Document.

The six Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Pennsylvania, and the Masonic jurisdiction thereunto belonging—viz: Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Senior and Junior Grand Warden, Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary—have addressed a letter to the Free Masons of the United States, urgently calling on them, one and all, to unite now, at the close of a long and terrible contest, to carry out the principles of order, brotherly love and charity, to which the order is consecrated. This document we here subjoin:

To the Freemasons of the United States:

The deplorable contest in our country, which for the past four years has separated States and people, inaugurated and carried on to destroy the Federal Union of the United States, is now ended. History enthroned in the majesty of a coming judgment, with the calmness of retrospect, and the impartiality of truth, will determine on whom the responsibility rests of this crime against representative government. It will award to sections and individuals their merited condemnation. The oracles of Truth and Justice, unimpaired by the passions and prejudices of men, will proclaim a final and unalterable decree. Let us then leave to these attributes of conscience their divine duties. The civil war is closed. Efforts of patriots and statesmen must now be directed to the restoration of unity of sentiment among the people who so lately were in hostile array against each other. The things that are behind must no longer occupy our thoughts, since they excite discord and embittered association. The future must engage all our energies. The mighty task of constituting reconciliation, is the duty now imposed upon us. The renewal of the covenant of peace and love, must be by relapsism with the spirit of charity in the waters of Lethe.

Brethren of the Order of Freemasons, we have our duties to perform. Masons who worship in the temple dedicated to a common fraternity, and who have been taught in our halls those sublime lessons there only imparted.

As our ancient and honorable Order has never taken part "in conspiracies against the government of the States in which we exist, we must be true to the teachings of the craft. We, every where throughout this land, must be the first to frown down, and rebuke, either out of the Masonic temple as the rays of the morning out of the chambers of the sunrise."

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Philadelphia, September 11, A. D. 1865.

The Election in Philadelphia.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, October 9.

The State election to-morrow will not call out a very large vote, and the result in the State will be looked for with interest. In this city, Mr. McMichael, Union candidate for Mayor, will carry the day, but the largest danger is apprehended from the apathy of the Republicans.

Trials of Ketchum and Jenkins.

NEW YORK, October 9.—This morning the counsel for young Ketchum announced that he would put in a plea of guilty to the indictments charging his client with forgery. It appears the prisoner professes to plead guilty, but as matters affecting his late firm and their creditors are still pending and unfinished, and his explanations and testimony are still required by those interested, it is desirable to defer the plea to a late a day in the present term as possible. The District Attorney said a request was not presented, and gave notice that the plea must be put in on the last day of the term. This was placed on record.

The case of Jenkins, the Phœnix Bank robber, was called this morning, and the District Attorney announced that he was not ready to proceed; besides, he had learned that Jenkins was about to make a new plea which would be of a kind that ought to have a very careful consideration. He therefore requested that the case go over for the term, to which Jenkins' counsel agreed. The Recorder gave his assent.

Trotting Match.

WATERVILLE, MAINE, October 9.—The noted eastern stallions General Knox and General McClellan, will trot here on Thursday, at the fair of the Waterville Horse Association.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The military Department of New Mexico has been abolished by order of the Secretary of War.

The majority for Gen. Humphrdys for Governor of Mississippi over Judge Foster will probably be 10,000. The majority of G. L. Potter, the anti-negro-testimony candidate for the Court of Appeals in the Jackson District is about 3,000.

The drug store of Penick & Loving, and the Queenswave House of H. B. Ketchum, in St. Joseph was burned on Thursday. The loss of the former is estimated at $60,000, and the latter $40,000, mostly insured by eastern houses.

A correspondent who has recently been on a visit to the rebel Vice President and Postmaster General, Alex. H. Stephens and John H. Regan in Fort Warren, Boston harbor, says the former gentleman he found physically in the same emaciated state which has characterized him all his life, but with intellect unimpaired, while the latter is robust and in excellent health. Both are cheerful and hopeful, and conversed freely on public affairs. Mr. Stephens looks with distrust on the present activity of prominent rebels in the work of reconstruction. Judge Regan has written and forwarded an address to the people of Texas. He cheerfully accepts the results of the war, saying, "We staked all and lost all."

Townsend Glover, of the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, has received the Emperor Napoleon's grand gold medal of honor, at the World's Entomological Exhibition at Paris. The prize was awarded for Mr. Glover's unpublished work on the insects of North America.

Information is said to have been received in Washington, from Mexico, to the effect that the French had occupied Chihuahua, and that the people of that State have arisen *en masse* for Maximilian. There is not a hundred supporters of Juarez in that State. Juarez himself is now on the American side of the Rio Grande. He is living in Franklin, opposite El Paso, with his principal friends and allies with him. It is said that the people of Chihuahua held a meeting to rejoice at his departure. Business in Mexico is reported as reviving, and that there is some prospect of peace.

A proposition has been made for holding a national cotton growing Convention, to take into consideration the means of increasing the cotton yield, and of regulating relations of freedmen to planters. General Howard has addressed a letter on the subject to a gentleman from Ohio, in which he states that planters from Mississippi had him called upon to get two hundred and fifty freedmen for their estate. General Howard thinks such a convention would be productive of good results.

A Savannah correspondent says that the election in Georgia was proceeding very quietly. No military were near the polling places, and everything in connection with the election was being managed by citizens. In the interior of the counties but one ticket was being run, and it is said that a good class of men have been elected for candidates. In the interior of the State harmony and quiet prevails. The papers have a fair amount of energy. The new order of things, though Planters coming into Savannah, from some sections make strong complaints of the negroes neglecting their work, and the probable consequence next year's crops will be a failure.

Advices from Charleston state that Mayor Macbeth and the Common Council, and other members of the old civil Government of that city, have been restored to the exercise of their functions, and the principal city buildings have been given up to them, in accordance with a military order issued by General Bennett, commanding the Sub-District of Charleston, on the 2d inst. The Mayor is to have jurisdiction of cases between negroes, and his decisions are to be turned over to the Provost Marshal; but the military police will be retained. The organization of the State militia is rapidly progressing in some sections. They are to be subject to the national officers, and to co-operate with them in the suppression of any violent lawlessness. Gen. Bennett has issued an order directing his subordinates to assist in the formation of the State force, every member of which, before joining, must take the national oath of allegiance. There is a great stir among the South Carolina politicians in anticipation of the coming State and Congressional elections, and the candidates are issuing addresses to the people through the newspapers. A Governor and members of the Legislature will be elected on the 15th inst.

Some time since, Col. Martin, of the 7th Kentucky rebel cavalry, was arrested in Louisville, charged with being at the head of a plot to burn Northern cities, since which time he has been confined in prison there. We understand that he will be ordered to Washington at an early day for trial.

The Louisville *Democrat* is informed through Mr. John B. Davies, Secretary of the Oil Valley Petroleum Company, that on Wednesday they struck oil at the depth of 875 feet, which is said to be of a very superior quality. The lands of the company lie in Breckinridge county, near Hardinsburg.

The Raleigh correspondent of the New York *Herald* says the people of North Carolina, and especially those around Raleigh, are very decided in their approval of the emphatic manner in which the State Convention disposed of the secession ordinance, by declaring it to be not only null and void, but to have always since its passage been so. The inhabitants are also represented as being extremely hostile to those men who assisted in plunging the State into the rebellion. In the Convention, on the 8th inst., resolutions were introduced, but laid over for future action, expressing the entire confidence in President Johnson, and thanking him for the course he has pursued towards the erring people of the South, to the gratitude of all of which it is believed he is entitled. The resolutions also endorse Governor Holden, and express the belief that no State will ever again have a desire to abandon the Union.

The Reconstructing States.

The New York *Herald* reviews the reconstruction question as bearing on parties in the North, and puts the matter thus squarely in accordance with Northern sentiments: "We believe that if the Southern States come up fully to the President's conditions of restoration, they can be carried through Congress. We do not think, however, that the exclusion of the emancipated blacks from the civil courts will pass this ordeal or get the President's approval. Negro suffrage may be postponed, but security under the law for the negro's person and property cannot long be delayed. Gov. Marvin, of Florida, pleads that without a hearing in the courts "the negro will have no protection." Upon this point, if the responsible people of the Southern States would disarm the radical abolition faction in Congress, they must strengthen the arms of President Johnson. His position is already strong in the North because it is fair and just. Let the fully reopened to by the South, and it will be successful in the coming Congress.

AFFAIRS IN CENTRAL VIRGINIA.—The following is an extract from a private letter received in Boston, from Charlottesville, Virginia, dated October 2:

"Business here is apparently thriving, and goods in great quantities fill our stores. There are no less than seven new ones in Main street, sixty stores, and all have tenants. Store rents are at fabulous prices. We have a large number of students here, and the session, which began October 2 the session of the University commences, and the prospect is that two hundred students will be present. Last year there were upwards of 600 students.

"Our people have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, and they will scrupulously adhere to that oath. Slavery has ceased to exist here, and we accept it, without any intention or effort at evasion, or to revive it again. I owned three slaves, but all of them are free now. One, an old man, owns a house and lot, and today procures a livelihood; but he finds a refuge in his old master's kitchen at night. The others were younger, and went off with two corporals of what a Virginian would call 'truck' or 'plunder,' not stolen goods, but a heterogeneous mass of articles which they had accumulated while in slavery. Which one will cook now, and an occasional 'help' when needed, black or white, shoes, feed the ducks, chickens and pigs, go to the spring, cut wood, bring water, and can do more work now than I am a *free* man, than I did when I was a *slave* to my colored people."

A REGIMENT CHARGED BY A HERD OF BUFFALOES.—The 15th Kansas regiment lately had an encounter with a herd of buffalo near Fort Ellsworth. The account says the men were instructed not to let the enemy escape under any circumstances. By skillful maneuvering and a gradual extension of the lines, the command encircled some eight hundred or a thousand of wild bovines of the prairies, when the lines were as gradually contracted, until they formed a semi-circle, within which was corralled the buffalo. After getting the enemy in this position, the second to be in confusion, he suddenly held a consultation (with his buffalo staff), and by a sudden and prompt movement of five different columns of near two hundred each, charged on the lines in regular military order, and such was the impetuosity of the onset, they broke through, leaving only a few stragglers as prisoners.

WHERE WORSTED GOODS ARE MADE.—The manufacture of worsted goods, consisting of all wool and cotton warp, moussseline delaine, barges, cashimeres, etc., for ladies' dresses, is mainly carried on in three establishments in the United States. These are the Manchester Print Works in New Hampshire, the Pacific Mills at Lawrence, and the Hamilton Woolen Company's Works at Southbridge, in Massachusetts. The products of the aforesaid establishments in 1864 was 22,750,000 yards; the annual cost of the products, $3,710,375; annual cost of labor, $543,684; female hands employed, 1,278; male hands employed, 1,101; sets of cards, 10; cost of all raw material used, $2,442,775; pounds of cotton used, 1,053,000; pounds of wool, 3,000,000; capital invested, $3,250,000.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

FENIAN EXCITEMENT UNABATED.

Their Designs Most Sanguinary.

PARAGUAYANS AGAIN DEFEATED.

The Times Compliments President Johnson.

HALIFAX, October 9.—The steamer China, with dates to the 30th of September and the 1st of October, has arrived. The rate of discount has been advanced to 4½ per cent. by the Bank of England.

A number of Fenian prisoners were brought before the police magistrate at Dublin, on Saturday. The Government counsel stated that large sums of money had been received by some of the prisoners from America.

A letter was intercepted in that day's mail, containing a large draft for one of them. Some of the correspondence seized, shows that the designs of the Fenians were of a most sanguinary character, being the extermination and assassination of the nobility, on the breaking out of the rebellion.

QUEENSTOWN, October 1.—The Fenian prisoners were brought before the police magistrates at Dublin, yesterday, including the editor and proprietor of the *Irish People* newspaper, and Mr. Barry, Queen's counsel, appeared for the crown and made a long speech. He said that within the last fortnight, £5,500 had arrived from America to be expended in revolutionizing Ireland, and by that day's mail the Government had intercepted a letter for one of the prisoners named Lapper, containing a draft for £400 on the House of Rothschilds, and several other letters containing bills of exchange.

The making of pikes has been extensively carried on. One of the prisoners had made two thousand of these murderous weapons. Numerous revolvers and cartridges had also been found in possession of the prisoners connected with "the *Irish People* newspaper. He quoted an incendiary paragraph, urging the employment of force, and the seizure of the land, which was about to be issued when seized. Mr. Barry concluded his speech by asserting that the Fenian conspiracy was not confined to Ireland or America. He trusted that this affair would end forever such hopeless conspiracies.

Evidence was then given against the prisoners, and several were found guilty of connection with the suppressed Fenian organ. The investigation is still pending, and will probably last for several days.

At a private examination of six of the Fenians at Dublin Castle yesterday, evidence was put in showing that the object of the Fenians was of the most sanguinary character. It was to run down the names of the aristocracy and the land owners, and assassinate them all on the breaking out of the rebellion. The first on the list and others were especially named for assassination.

The linen manufacturers and others were to be called on to give materials to support the cause, under threats of extermination and confiscation if they refused to do so. Over 1,000 persons were in the evidence of treason against the prisoners is said to be most complete.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Arrests of Fenians continue and important information of evidence is accumulating against them. Among the papers discovered is one giving the particulars of the expected meeting at Banby Bay of arms, in vessels from America.

The Cork *Examiner* gives as a report, that a special commissioner has been sent to Ireland, for that city to try the Fenian prisoners

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1865.

UNION STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL:
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
of Montgomery.
SURVEYOR GENERAL:
JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
of Cambria.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
LEVI B. DUFF, Allegheny.
FOR COUNTY CONTROLLER:
HENRY LAMBERT, Pitt Township.
FOR TREASURER:
DAVID AIKEN, JR., Liberty Township.
FOR STATE SENATE:
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
FOR ASSEMBLY:
GEO. Y. McKEE, North Fayette Township.
HANS B. HERRON, Mechanicsburg Township.
ALFRED SLACK, Allegheny.
DAVID SHAFFER, Upper St Clair.
J. P. GLASS, Pittsburgh.
JOHN A. DANKS, Shaler Township.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER:
JONATHAN NEELY, Lower St. Clair Tp.
FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR:
R. L. McCULLEY, Birmingham,
FOR DIRECTOR OF POOR:
MOSES CHESS, Chartiers Township.

THE ELECTION.

There is probably less excitement in the State than has attended a general election for many years. Several reasons might be advanced for this,—but what is not attributable to the natural calm which always follows a great excitement, is to be explained by the practical breaking down of party lines, and the general acquiescence in the policy of the Administration. Having nothing to hope for on their old platform, the Democrats have made a forced march in support of the President. Their only drawback is, they are not honest but are hypocrites. This little disability does not, however, trouble them in the least. But Mr. JOHNSON understands them perfectly, and showed a complete appreciation of their condition when he declared that "all he could do was to pray for them." The game will not win. It will be a losing one, both with the people and the President.

To-day the vote bids fair to be smaller than usual, but we believe the Union majority will be maintained. The opposition have made a spasmodic effort in some sections, and they have had some help from disorganizers, which will count them as just so much extra. Of course our confidence in the result is based on the understanding that this sort of thing has not been carried further than appearances go.

Let true men give the day to the cause for which they have done so much during the last five years. It has not changed or lost a particle of its virtue. But it is the same good cause it ever was—the cause of Freedom, Progress, Civilization.

"REPUBLICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT."

It by failing to provide for negro suffrage a State falls short of a republican form of government, and must therefore be kept out of the Union, not only must all the Southern States be kept out, but Nevada also, which has just voted as Connecticut has. But what shall be done with those Northern States which, like Connecticut, persist in refusing to give suffrage to the negro? "If," says the New York *Times*, "the constitutional provision, which requires that a republican form of government shall be guaranteed to all the States, implies universal suffrage as a necessary incident, then every State which has been admitted into the Union since the formation of the constitution, has been unconstitutionally admitted. The last Congress admitted the Representatives of the new State of Nevada—which adjoins Colorado—to the House and the Senate, though Nevada absolutely denies the right of suffrage to the large Asiatic element of her population. On the grounds now urged, Nevada should have been kept out till she allowed the Chinese to vote; Kansas should have been kept out till she allowed the Indians to vote; and thus we might multiply illustrations. It is quite certain that Congress will take no such novel position, nor sanction such untenable doctrines, in their application to any part of the country."

SOUTHERN CONGRESSMEN.

The South is settling down squarely in the understanding that no man will be admitted to Congress who cannot take the oath,—which fact will insure either Union men or scoundrels. The result is that in Virginia candidates are withdrawing to wait till a more convenient season, which if ever, will be a long while yet. Among the most recent withdrawals under this pressure, is the Hon. A. H. H. STUART, in the Staunton district. This gentleman went late into the rebellion, and came out as early as possible, and with as much Unionism on his skirts, he affirms, as almost anybody. But the oath drives him from the Congressional field, and very properly, too, for we perceive he was wrong-headed enough to undertake, at a public meeting, to argue against its constitutionality. It will turn out, probably, that while the generality of those chosen will be unexceptionable Unionists, some who did not heed the oath, but believed it would not be put to them, will be sent back. Such districts will either go unrepresented or better men will be chosen. It is altogether probable that the Southern delegates in Congress will be as fair and true men as occupied seats for that portion of the Union any time within the last ten years,—which, it may be, is not saying much for their loyalty, as we understand the idea in the North.

THE DEATH OF YANCEY.

The Atlanta *Intelligencer* confirms the statement made by the Nashville *Banner*, that WM. L. YANCEY, of Alabama, died from injuries inflicted by B. H. HILL, in the Confederate Senate, though the statement in some respects was a gross misrepresentation of what did actually occur on the occasion referred to between the two Senators.

A CONVERSION.—It gives us pleasure to record the conversion of the Chicago *Tribune*, so far as to concede the wisdom of President JOHNSON in one thing. We quote: "There can be no doubt that the plan for the reorganization of South Carolina emanates from President JOHNSON himself. The initial step, the appointment of GOV. PERRY, from Greenville, in the north-western corner of the State, the very centre of the non-slaveholding men of the mountains, now appears to have been made with discreet reference to this work of reorganization and to remoulding the Constitution in conformity to the President's views and to the States's best interests." If our cotemporary would be a little more calm, and look dispassionately into what is going on, it would find much more in the practical working of President JOHNSON'S plan which it could approve.

PATRICK J. MEEHAN, editor of the *Irish American*, published in New York, is among those whom the British Government has arbitrarily arrested on suspicion of Fenianism. The members of the order feel that this is an outrage, since Mr. MEEHAN, like the rest of them, "has done nothing to lay your hands on," and they talk loudly of moving on President JOHNSON with the view of having his immediate release demanded. Quite right, no doubt.

SOLDIERS of Allegheny! Do not be deceived by the professions of the MOSEBY party to-day. Vote for General HARTRANFT and Col. CAMPBELL, and the Union county ticket. The candidates were your companions and friends all through the war for the Union.

VIGILANCE Committees! Be active; be on the alert for illegal voters. Deserters and bounty-jumpers, who present themselves at the polls, must be prevented from voting, and judges and inspectors held to a strict accountability.

THE vote of every wounded soldier may be needed to decide whether the pension he now receives will be continued to his death. The Union voters should see to it that every wounded soldier is taken to the polls.

SIX thousand majority! Union men of Allegheny county, let this be the figure, and nothing less, you will send over the mountains this evening.

UNION men of Allegheny county! Will you permit the enemies of the Government to triumph at the polls? To prevent such a disaster, vote the Union ticket.

THE National Debt! All who are in favor of maintaining the national credit will vote the Union ticket to-day.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON is reported to have spoken as follows, to a gentleman to whom he had granted an interview:

"The Monroe doctrine is all right. I believe in it. But there are greater principles at stake than those involved in that question. When the Union is restored it will be time for talking about foreign aggressions on this continent. I shall do all I can to make the Southern people happy, and to palliate the bitterness of their defeat."

BUILDING PROSPECTS IN THE CITY.

It is gratifying to learn that property owners and capitalists are now contemplating to invest largely in building operations the present season, for the purpose of accommodating the great demand which exists for dwelling houses as well as places of business. Rumor has it that a number of our more enterprising capitalists have in contemplation a project to erect a few squares of buildings, including handsome structures on a principal street, and small yet comfortable tenements on the side streets, to the number altogether of upwards of one hundred dwellings. Other property holders, alive at last to the fact that the revenue from dwelling houses is better than that of the best bank, oil or bridge stock, are about to build up their unimproved lots with neat and substantial brick tenements. It is suggested that those about to build should give preference in their plans to houses of five or six rooms, for the accommodation of the hundreds of skilled mechanics' families, who are now living in Eastern towns and cities and spending there the money earned here in enriching those places. Small houses at reasonable rents will find good tenants, and no better investment could be made than in their construction.

The idea has been too long entertained that labor and material for building operations are too high, and if any are deterred from investing their surplus capital in such an enterprise for those reasons, they should consider that if labor and material have doubled, rents have quadrupled. The latter fact is susceptible of abundant proof on every street of our city. Store-rooms on Fifth street that five years ago rented for from $600 to $800 a year, now bring from $2,500 to $3,500, and as high as $4,000 per year. Dwellings in any part of the city that rented from $200 to $250 per year in 1860, now rent from $400 to $800 per year. And there is no present prospect that these rates will decline, even if one thousand stores and dwellings were added to what we already have. The unabated stream of population flowing into the city, and the unprecedented increase of manufactures here, will cause the demand for dwellings and places of business to exist for years to come. The sagacious business man knows this to be a fact, and will not hesitate to take advantage of it.

It is true, the brick manufacturers of the city and suburbs find ready purchasers for all the material they can furnish, but clay of a good quality can be found along the banks of either of the rivers at a convenient distance from the city, and an increased number of kilns can soon be erected at a small outlay of capital. As regards lumber, although the supply in the market is not large, the lake cities are abundantly provided, and able to furnish any desired amount. The mills along the Allegheny and its tributaries are capable of furnishing all the lumber that may be demanded, provided transportation can be had therefor. Both brick and lumber are now as cheap as they can be had for a year hence, and nothing will be gained by delaying building now until prices are cheaper. The necessary skilled labor to erect buildings will be provided when it is demanded, as the Eastern cities and towns are now overstocked with labor seeking employment where it can be had.

The manufacturers of Pittsburgh are more largely interested in this matter of building dwellings than any other class of citizens. Iron, steel, glass, copper and other manufacturers of our city are now compelled to pay higher wages to their skilled operatives than are paid elsewhere, for the reason that these mechanics, not being able to find accommodations for their families here, have to pay high rates for boarding themselves individually, besides maintaining their families in other places, and in consequence demand larger rates of wages. Manufacturers are thus paying a bonus for their labor, which would be more profitably employed, for the benefit of the city and themselves, in the erection of dwellings for the use of their mechanics. Independent of any immediate return from the outlay it would require to erect suitable dwellings for their operatives, our manufacturers would gain in a reasonable reduction of the present high wages. The proper light in which the manufacturers of Pittsburgh should look at this question is—we should furnish such accommodations for our operatives as they of necessity should have, in order that we may increase our manufactures and favorably compete with rival cities. It is as much a duty to provide dwellings for operatives, as it is to furnish means of transporting our manufactures to market.

The Pithole Title Case.

The disastrous fire there confers additional interest on the case about to be litigated in the courts as to the title of the Pithole property. It appears that before 1836 a treaty was made between the State authorities of Pennsylvania and Cornplanter, the Chief of a tribe of Indians inhabiting that section of the State. By virtue of it, the aborigines were to be protected against all intrigues and encroachments from the whites upon certain reservations assigned to them. One of these consisted of a tract of land, about half a mile square, on Oil creek, lying on both sides of its mouth, the necessary papers for which were made out and delivered to the Chief, then residing with his tribe higher up the Allegheny. What motive induced him to make that selection is unknown, but of the fact itself the best evidence can be produced, the treaty conveying the title being now in Philadelphia.

Some time afterward, however, Cornplanter proceeded down the river to Pittsburgh, and, in so doing, came in contact with certain white speculators, who purchased his Oil Creek reservation for the sum of $75, which was paid down and the deeds duly handed over. But on his arrival at Pittsburgh he found that $200 of the purchase money consisted of counterfeit bills. The residue, like a true Indian, he spent and returned to his home on the Allegheny. On his way he stopped and demanded good money for the counterfeit or a restoration of his title deeds and the property. The purchaser alleged that it was out of the power to replace the money; but that if Cornplanter refunded to him the $75 spent, the papers should be returned. The chief proceeded on his way, procured the small sum, came back and paid it down, receiving his papers as agreed upon. But it appears that the purchaser had, meanwhile, gone to Franklin, the county seat, and got the deeds *recorded*. The circumstance passed over and was forgotten. No person lived on the reservation, which consisted either of a low, impassable swamp, or precipices too steep to be cultivated. Its sole value appeared to arise from its becoming at some time a commercial front at the lower end of the valley. Cornplanter was at length gathered to his fathers, as was Gov. Wolf, with whom he negotiated the treaty. The paper itself, with several others, remained in the hands of his family, who took no interest in them, except as curiosities. From time to time, however, it appears that suspicions began to prevail among the new settlers in Oil City that all was not right with their titles. The matter was at length brought to a focus by Cornplanter's daughter mentioning to white friends that her father owned property somewhere on the creek. The paper was hunted up and discovered; legal gentlemen were asked to take hold of the matter, which is soon to come before the State Courts for adjudication.

As regards the Pithole property, as has been the deed, that reservation comprises, at least, three-quarters of the built-up portion of Oil City—including houses, yards, landings, refineries, wells, etc.—the whole worth, we fear, to be a million of dollars. Of the fact of the deed being in Cornplanter's family there can be no dispute; the defense will probably be made on other points. The right of possession, *as between whites*, would be decided by less than thirty years' occupation; but as to transactions between white men and Indians the case does not apply.

As to what virtue there may be in the fact of registration, of which, it is represented, the old chief was ignorant, and consequently took no steps to undo, the future will decide.

GOV. MORTON AND RECONSTRUCTION.

Governor Morton, of Indiana, made a speech recently at Richmond, Indiana, in which he takes strong ground in favor of President Johnson's programme for the restoration of the Southern States. We give the following extracts:

"As I said before, only one in five hundred can read—many of them, until within the last few months, never off the plantation; most of them never out of the county in which they live and were born. Can you conceive that a body of men, white or black, who have been in this condition, and their ancestors before them, are qualified to be immediately lifted from their present state into the full exercise of political power, not only to govern themselves and their neighbors, but to take part in the Government of the United States? Can they be regarded as intelligent or independent voters? The mere statement of the fact furnishes the answer to the questions. To say that such men—and it is no fault of theirs; it is simply their misfortune and the crime of this nation—to say that such men, just emerging from this slavery, are qualified for the exercise of political power, is to make the strongest pro-slavery argument I ever heard. It is to pay the highest compliment to the institution of slavery.

"What has been our practice for many years? We have invariably described slavery as degrading, both to the body and the soul. We have described it as bringing the human being down to the level of the beasts of the field. We of intellectual and moral endowments, and of all the gifts which God has made the most precious. If substitution has been a blessing to the negro instead of a curse; that it has qualified him for the right of suffrage and the exercise of political power, *we shall unfairly ourselves and give the lie to those declarations upon which we have obtained political power.*"

THE Spaniards must be very fond of *jotas*. They have just been holding some to celebrate the entry of their sovereign upon the fifth month of pregnancy. Considering that Queen Isabella has four children living, and has several times had expectations of others, the event is not, one would think, so rare as to call for much enthusiasm.

PERSONAL.

—Henry Fawcett is professor of political economy in the University of Cambridge. When Mr. Fawcett was just closing his course at Cambridge, and was about to be graduated with the highest honors, he went on a hunting expedition with his father. In getting over a fence his father's gun went off and a shot entered each eye of his son! Both eyes were lost. The young man assured his distressed father that the accident would make no difference in his future; and how well he has kept that promise may be judged by the fact that now, at the age of thirty-five, he has become the most distinguished writer on political economy, next to Mill, in England; has written a standard work on logic; and has just been elected to the House of Commons for the important constituency of Brighton, (the first blind man ever elected to Parliament). Mr. Fawcett is fine looking, of very fair complexion, full of life and humor, and a graceful and effective speaker.

—Some two or three months ago, Mr. James Dundas, who lived in a splendid house on Broad street, corner of Walnut, Philadelphia, departed this life, leaving his property, variously estimated at from two to three million dollars, to be principally divided among relatives of his wife, not having any son of his own. On Monday of last week his dwelling house was sold by auction, and realized the large sum of $130,000. It covers a great extent of ground—actually, almost, from Juniper to Broad street, and from Walnut to Sanson. It is reported, besides quite a palatial mansion, an extensive garden, in which was a tank containing one of the most magnificent specimens of the Victoria Regina ever cultivated—larger than the great plants of this rare species introduced by Sir Joseph Paxton into the gardens of Chatsworth, and by Sir Wm. Hooker into the National Botanical Garden at Kew. This plant went with the house, but the green-houses and conservatory plants, most of them imported, and largely from Holland and Belgium, were sold separately on Thursday, and realized $9,000. It was a singular sale, not one of the plants being exhibited when the bids were made. The buyer was Edwin Forrest, who was immediately offered $20,000 for his bargain. Three days before the auctioneer came upon the scene, intending purchasers went to Mr. Dundas' green-house, catalogue in hand, noted such plants as they cared for, and on that memorandum in the catalogue made their bids for each floral treasure that they desired to obtain. Of the future destination of Mr. Dundas' mansion—which is too large for any one but a man of colossal fortune—something certain may be known in a few days. If it be dealt with according to the will, it will become a world's wonder. It is not situated exactly in the fashionable part of Walnut street—which extends from Fifteenth to Twelfth street; but for a special purpose it is remarkably well adapted.

—It must be highly gratifying to your readers to know that the world is not to come to an end quite so soon as was announced by various religious prophets. About sixteen years ago the Rev. Dr. Cumming, a very popular Scotch Presbyterian preacher in London,—fluent, poetical, and learned, and a man whose blameless life would seem to attest the excellence of his doctrine,—announced first from the pulpit and then through the press, that the world would be destroyed and eternity be commenced about the year 1860. About the time of this prophecy, however, the reverend gentleman purchased a house or rather its lease for an unexpired term of twenty-one years—being a usual dozen of years beyond his announced day of doom. This rather weakened the popular faith in the prediction. When 1860 arrived, and the globe continued to revolve on its axis as usual, Dr. Cumming took upon himself to defer the final consummation, but has not alluded to the subject lately. In this country, however, where Dr. Cumming's republished writings have obtained great popularity, his followers, among whom are some of the most learned divines of nearly all churches but the Catholic, have not abandoned the idea that the latter days are near. In Philadelphia there is a periodical, entitled the *Three Days*, which is solely devoted to the expression and elucidation of this idea. In its articles the reader will find great learning, but little worth, and firm belief. The writers are undoubtedly in earnest.

—The continuation of M. Renan's "Life of Jesus" is in the press. It is to appear in two volumes, one of which will be entitled "Les Apotres," and the other "St. Paul." It is said that this work is much less calculated to provoke criticism than its predecessor, the opinion expressed in it being more in conformity with the generally received views on the subject.

—Adelaide Phillips reappears before a New York audience this season, after an absence of four years passed in Europe and California. During that time she has not improved. Her noble, rich voice, it is true, is in most points as noble and rich as ever; but there is an effort in her singing, and a shrillness in her voice, very annoying to the listener. Whenever the accomplished contralto overcomes this, she is as acceptable as when she sang with La Grange and Brignoli.

—Mr. Barnum has found a tough customer in the *Round Table*, which is doing the public a real service in exposing the humbugs of the showman, the chief of which is his "American Museum." For three weeks the Round Table has let fly a broadside. The last against the immorality of the showman, here we quote: "We refer to the morality of the entertainments there offered, upon which its owner oftentimes lays special stress. This morality, however, is of a quality that will not bear close examination. In fact, to the unpracticed eye, it too nearly resembles dishonesty, falsehood and swindling to be the genuine article. Morality does not lie; but that is the way to put together the tail of a fish and the body of a monkey, and assure the public that it is a Feejee mermaid. Morality does not defraud you of your money under false pretenses; but at the museum they take a poor, idiotic negro girl and impudently announce that she is a new species of animated nature, "a connecting link between the human and the brute creation," and that she was caught wild in Africa. In fact, this poor girl was purchased by a circus proprietor from a southern plantation. Morality does not pretend to swindle you with a false gem, or pecuniary aggrandizement; but at the museum they hire a pretty German woman, declare her a Circassian, and, at the wily suggestion of a certain orientalist, a Christian by *birthright*, which is the Turkish for humbug. It is easy to perceive, then, that the museum morality is not the kind which is taught from the Scriptures, preached from the pulpit, and practiced by good men. For just such breaches of the moral law as those we daily witness at the museum, of high and low degree are sent to jail every day." The *Round Table* asserts that the museum is the resort of loose characters, and that M. evidently takes the general ground that the morality of thieves and pickpockets is as good as anybody's else, and sees no reason why he should refuse it." We think M. B. must begin to mince a little.

—Mr. Beecher, in one of his "lecture talks," refers to his connection with Plymouth Church, which pays him an annual salary of $12,000, in the following language:—"My relations with this plant that Christ's own hands planted have been so well nigh unclouded, have been so full of joy and satisfaction and remunerating labor, have been so almost unbrokenly happy, that I can hardly imagine another situation to be comparable with the one which I hold. If I felt that all ministers of the gospel could have such satisfaction as I have had, I could very sincerely say to the young and aspiring men of my time: Choose first the ministry of the Gospel; for, above all other things on earth, it carries with it its reward. Even if one were permitted to choose from so low a motive as worldly comfort, I should say, Choose it. But I am sure that any man who chooses the ministration of the Gospel, from a higher or lower motive, and from the love which he bears to God, or from the sympathy that he has with his fellow-men, will almost forget its external rewards in the blessings and plenitude of its spiritual remunerations; in the mercies that God sends within. There is no position in life that is free from care, or free from disquiet. Nor is the ministry an exception. But in it less, it seems to me, than in almost any other avocation, are the cares and infirmities of man permitted seriously to disturb the soul, or throw it from its equipoise."

The New England Cotton Mills.

The immense business doing in the New England cotton mills is shown by the fact that several of them have lately sent agents to England for additional operatives, having found it impossible to procure enough in this country to meet the demand. The Boston papers announce that one vessel has already arrived at the port with over two hundred cotton operatives on board, who have been sent hither from Lancashire, England, by agents of the mills. Othe vessels are expected to arrive soon, with a much larger number of hands. Every cotton mill in the New England States is now reported to be running to the full extent of its capacity, and in many of them the hands are working from sixteen to fifteen hours out of the twenty-four receiving extra wages for overwork. It is said that the mills are now making nearly one hundred per cent. profit, which is occasioned by the late heavy advance in prices. They are all overwhelmed with orders, and having now no difficulty in obtaining cotton, they are enjoying a rich harvest. It cannot last, however, that this condition of things will long continue. The present heavy demand from the South and West will soon be supplied, after which trade will accumulate, prices will come down, and the disposition to strain every mill to its utmost producing capacity will naturally subside.

Arizona was the theatre of an ancient civilization, which has left monuments, but not history. Well-constructed houses are existing there, untenanted, and evidences of extensive mining and agriculture. It was evidently not Aztec, but Toltecan or ante-Toltecan civilization. The Apaches, a species of Indians analogous to the Malays of India, now surround the territory and cannot be civilized. The Mokes are a more interesting people. They live upon the mountains and cultivate the land in the valleys, for which they pay a tribute of 1-10 to the Apaches. They now number about 12,000; are of fair complexion and somewhat European features. Some Welsh colonists of Utah visited them and found remarkable similarities of language—the same intricate system of consonantal words and other dialectic peculiarities belonging to the Cymraeg. There is a theory that Prince Madoc, who left North Wales in the reign of Henry II. of England, was the founder of an American colony, of which the Mokes are descendants.

OHIO.—The Cleveland *Herald* of yesterday says: "The Democrats are sanguine they shall elect their Governor, and if they can elect Morgan, they can elect Vallandigham, or Thurman, or Pugh, to the Senate."

MINING STOCKS.—During the first years of the war a vast number of mining companies were established, and in a very short time organizations with an aggregate capital of $200,000,000 were before the public soliciting its co-operation in the work of developing the rich mines that were opened up in the far West, in Canada, and by the great lakes.

Many of these companies were badly organized, and stocks in some cases were watered to an unheard of extent. The inevitable reaction finally came, and its advent was hastened by that petroleum movement which resulted in a twelve month in the establishment of petroleum oil companies with a nominal capital of $800,000,000. Mining stocks began to sink, and so much have they been depressed that, for nearly a year, almost the whole of the new mining capital has been entirely unproductive.

The New York Mining Board has suspended its operations, and those of this class of stocks has been well nigh impossible. The war is now at an end, and the petroleum fever has seen its height. The mining companies should now proceed with the development of such properties as are of real value. They will of course have difficulties to contend with. They have, as a general thing, no cash reserves. Labor is scarce and high. Inexperienced miners are in demand in Colorado to-day at forty dollars a week in gold. The managing expenses of the companies are heavy. It is expensive living in Colorado and Idaho. One company is understood to be paying ex-General Fitz John Porter $20,000 per annum to superintend their operations. Hostile Indians are adding to the embarrassments of the remote miners, and the difficulty of coming to any decision regarding the best modes of separating the ore has often delayed operations. But these obstacles in the pathway of success may be removed, and the worthy and legitimate enterprises which have been inaugurated will yet go forward with renewed life and energy.

The Louisville *Press* concludes an article on the "duplicity and hypocrisy of the religious secessionism," thus: "The Christian people of Kentucky have learned something in the last four years. They know the deceitful guises that secession and treason will assume, and they intend to uncover this particular form of *Diabolism*, even when its traitorous hands "lay on the horns of the altar," and its lying lips murmer the assumed accents of piety."

GOOD CIDER ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

By the use of
NEUTRAL SULPHATE OF LIME,
The best and most reliable article, put up in packages sufficient for one barrel. Sold wholesale and retail at
McCLARRAN'S DRUG STORE,
McCLARRAN'S DRUG STORE,
85 Market street, near Fifth street.
85 Market street, near Fifth street.
Also, the finest Indigo, best Soda Ash, pure Pine Tar, and the finest stock of Medicinal Liquors in the city. When in need of drugs or medicines, be sure to go to the above named house, and you will get none but the best articles. oct10 3

A CARD.

In reply to many letters and inquiries from people in this section of the country, the undersigned take great pleasure in saying through the columns of your paper, that Dr. Cumming's celebrated and only DYSPEPSIA CURE, is a certain cure for Dyspepsia, in its worst stages. Many cases of long standing, within our own acquaintance, have been completely cured, we believe permanently cured. It will stop distress after eating, almost instantaneously, and enables the dyspeptic who has lived for years upon Graham bread and the plainest diet, to eat as heartily as he pleases, and entirely relieves the sufferer from all distress, or sourness, or rising on the stomach. It is an infallible corrector of indigestion and constipation, creates a healthy appetite, stops sick headache, heart-burn, sickness at the stomach pains, cramps, colic in either stomach or bowels, and removes offensive breath, as soon as you take it, and by enabling the patient to take plenty of hearty food, which is the parent of health, invigorates the strength and energy. Sole agent for Pittsburgh, JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, No. 81 Market street. oct9-3t

TREES, VINES, &c.

Our fall catalogue of
Fruit and Ornamental Trees,
EVERGREENS, GRAPE VINES, GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS, &c., is ready, and will be mailed to all who apply. Address JOHN E. & A. MURDOCH,
oct9-2aw2w Pittsburgh, Pa.

LOST—

On note, or due bill, written in German, for $817, dated about the 20th day of August, 1865, made by the subscriber, payable to Catherine Snyder. All persons are hereby cautioned not to purchase said note or due bill, I having paid the same.
J. T. GUTTENDORF.
Pittsburgh, September 25, 1865. oct2-2tawdw

DUNSEATH & CO.,

56 Fifth street.

AGENTS
For all the different grades of
AMERICAN WATCHES

☞ Particular attention paid to the getting up of Gold Cases, with enamelled designs. oct9

PIANOS. PIANOS.

FRESH STOCK.

Complete Copy of Orders.

THE SUBSCRIBER INFORMS the public that he has now returned from New York and Boston, after making the
Most extensive selection of Pianos
ever brought to this city,

A Complete List
Of the various kinds and styles is given below, comprising
FIFTY-NINE INSTRUMENTS.

Chickering & Son's Manufacture.

1	7 octave	round front corners,	octazon legs.	
2	do	do	do	
3	do	do	do	
4	do	do	do	
5	do	do	do	
6	do	do	do	
7	do	do	do	
8	do	do	do	
9	do	do	do	
10	do	do	do	
11	do	do	do	
12	do	do	do	
13	do	do	do	
14	do	do	do	
15	do	do	do	carved legs.
16	do	do	do	do
17	do	do	do	do
18	do	do	do	do
19	do	do	do	do
20	do	do	do	do
21	do	round front,	double plinth mouldings,	octazon legs.
22	do	do	do	do
23	do	do	do	do
24	do	do	do	do
25	do	do	do	do
26	do	do	do	do
27	do	do	do	carved legs.
28	do	do	do	do
29	do	do	upper mouldings,	octagon legs.
30	do	do	serpentine plinth,	carved legs.
31	do	do	do	do
32	do	do	do	do
33	do	do	do	do
34	do	do	do	do
35	do	all round corners	do	do
36	do	do	upper and lower	mouldings do
37	do	do	do	do
38	do	do	extra mouldings,	extra carved legs.
39	do	do	do	do
40	do	do	do	do
41	do	do	do	do

A. H. Gale & Co.'s Manufacture.

42	7 octave,	medium size,	round front,	octagon legs.
43	do	do	do	do
44	do	do	do	do
45	do	do	do	do
46	do	do	serpentine mouldings,	carved legs.
47	do	do	do	do
48	do	do	do	do
49	do	do	do	do
50	do	large size,	round front,	octagon legs.
51	do	do	serpentine mouldings,	carved legs.

G. M. Guild & Co.'s Manufacture.

52	7 octave,	round corners,	octagon legs,	
53	do	do	do	
54	do	do	do	
55	do	do	do	
56	do	rich mouldings,	extra carved legs.	

Wm. Bourne & Co.'s Manufacture.

57	7 octave,	round front,	octagon legs,	
58	do	do	do	
59	do	do	carved legs.	

A portion of the above will be open and ready for examination on
MONDAY, the 9th instant,
And the remainder will arrive weekly until the whole number is received.
Prices exactly the same as at the Factory.
All persons desirous of purchasing
A PIANO,
Will undoubtedly find it to their advantage to call at the subscribers, Warerooms and examine this assortment.
Every Instrument Warranted for 5 years.

CHAS. C. MELLOR,
81 Wood street,
oct7-2w-eod between Fourth st. and Diamond alley.

SUGAR.

50 hhds, Cuba Sugar.
10 do. Porto Rico Sugar.
50 bbls. crushed sugar.
50 do. granulated and powdered Sugar.
30 do. extra C yello w Sugar.
50 do. A and B Coffee Sugar. For sale by
A. MILLER & RICKETSON,
oct7 Irwin and Liberty street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROPOSALS

Are requested from the BRASS BANDS to play during the coming
FAIR.
Leave written proposals at
J. B. REEDS, 68 Fifth street.
oct10-1t

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Fourteen acres of good land situated one and a half miles from McKeesport, on State road quarter mile from Crooked run Station. Connellsville railroad, with 100 bearing fruit trees never failing spring, two frame dwellings, slaughter house, still house and stable thereon erected. Inquire of WATSON MAINS,
on the premises, or of
oct10-6t TIMLY MAINS, 336 Liberty street.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE MARIETTA PROPERTY.
A house and lot in the central part of the city of Marietta, Ohio, house 44½ feet front, 35 feet deep; two story brick, substantially built, containing two stories, and a good dwelling lot 44½ feet by 120. No more eligible locality for business can be found in this crowded and growing central city of the oil region. For terms and particulars apply to
oct10 E. WINCHESTER, Marietta, Ohio.

FLOUR BAGS,

BUCKWHEAT BAGS,
CORN MEAL BAGS,
GROCERS' BAGS,
DRUGGISTS' BAGS,
Printed to order and for sale at manufacturers rates by
W. A. McCLURG,
62 Wood street, agent N. Y. Corn Exchange Bag Factory. oct9-6t

30 TIERCES

SUGAR CURED HAMS.
Just received and for sale by
F. SELLERS & CO.
oct9-2t

CASH BOXES,

CALCULATORS,
BILL HEADS, and
POST-OFFICE BOXES,
For sale by
W. S. HAVEN,
oct10 corner Wood and Third streets.

DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of COWELL & BROTHERS, Machinists, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. THOS. COWELL will continue the business at the corner of First and Middle streets, Allegheny, who is authorized to receive debts due the firm, and settle all demands against the same. THOMAS COWELL.
Allegheny City, October 10, 1865. oct10-6t

CENTRAL PARK SKATING CLUB

Stockholders are hereby notified that an assessment of
FORTY (40) PER CENT. OF THE CAPITAL STOCK
has been levied, payable at the office of the Treasurer, by order of the Board of Managers, on or before the 31st instant. N. McCLARRAN, Treasurer.
oct10-1d 85 Market street.

FRENCH

VIOLET COPYING INK,
And WRITING FLUID,
For sale by
W. S. HAVEN,
oct10 corner Wood and Third streets.

WILLIAM HORN

Left his home in Philadelphia last February; when last heard from was at Altoona. He is ten years old, light hair, a scar on the corner of his right eye. Any parents of locality where circulated, will be kindly received by WM. WOODWARD,
Sixth street and Cherry alley, Pittsburgh.
Other papers please copy.

RAILROADS.

1865 WINTER ARRANGEMENT 1865

Pennsylvania Central R. R.

TWELVE TRAINS DAILY.

On and after MONDAY, October 9th, trains will leave Union Passenger Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

DAY EXPRESS daily except Sunday, at 2.50 a. m., stopping only at principal stations, and making direct connections at Harrisburg for Perry, Juniata, Dauphin and Washington, and at Philadelphia, for New York, Boston and intermediate points.

MAIL AND ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sunday at 3.30 a. m., stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, making close connection with trains on Indiana Branch, West Pennsylvania R. R., Ebensburg and Cresson R. R. and Hollidaysburg Branch.

PITTSBURGH AND ERIE MAIL, daily, except Sunday, at 7.50 a. m., stopping only at Greensburg, Latrobe, Blairsville Intersection, Saltsburg, Blairsville, Gallitzin, Altoona, Huntingdon, Tuscarora, Mifflin, Newport, Duncannon, Marysville, Harrisburg, Middletown, Elizabethtown, Mt. Joy, Landisville, Lancaster and Downingtown, at Harrisburg connecting for Baltimore and Washington. At Philadelphia for New York, Boston and intermediate points. Sleeping cars from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia. Change to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by the Allentown route.

JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sunday, at 4.25 p. m., stopping at regular stations between Pittsburgh and Blairsville Intersection, connecting at Blairsville Intersection with trains on the Indiana Branch and West Pennsylvania R. R.

FAST LINE, daily except Sunday, at 9.30 p. m., stopping only at Conemaugh, Gallitzin, Altoona, Huntingdon, Lewistown Junction, Mifflin, Newport, Harrisburg, Middletown, Elizabethtown, Mt. Joy, Landisville, Lancaster and Downingtown. At Harrisburg connecting for Baltimore and New York. At Philadelphia for Baltimore and Washington. At Philadelphia for New York, Boston and intermediate points. Sleeping cars from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia. Change to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by the Allentown route.

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FIRST ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall' Station, daily, except Sunday, at 6.30 a. m.

SECOND ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station, daily, except Sunday, at 11.10 a. m.

THIRD ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station, daily, except Sunday, at 3.05 p. m.

FOURTH ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station, daily, except Sunday, at 9.30 p. m.

CHURCH TRAIN leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9.30 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 2.30 p. m.

Returning Trains Arrive in Pittsburgh as Follows:

Mail	1.20 a. m.
Fast Line	2.00 a. m.
First Wall's Station Accommodation	6.25 a. m.
Penn'a Accommodation	7.50 a. m.
Second Wall's Station Accommodation	8.50 a. m.
Johnstown Accommodation	10.05 a. m.
Pittsburgh and Erie Mail	1.30 p. m.
Baltimore Express	1.30 p. m.
Third Wall's Station Accommodation	2.05 p. m.
Philadelphia Express	2.30 p. m.
Fourth Wall's Station Accommodation	6.00 p. m.
Altoona Accommodation, leaving Wall's Station	10.30 p. m.
Wall's Station every Sun

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1865.

From the Round Table.]

THE SABBATH OF THE YEAR.

When comes the Sabbath of the Year,
'Tis sweet in woodland paths to stray,
Ere yet the foliage, fluttering sere,
Is swept to damp decay.

To muse in Nature's quiet halls,
Where, like a saint, she stands at prayer,
While solemn thought the soul enthralls,
And we her rapture share.

The streams, that all the summer long
Sang lyrics loud in careless glee,
Glide onward with a sobrer song,
And tenderer melody.

They hush their voices to a hymn
Subdued and soft, though echoing clear
Through woodland aisles and archways dim,
The vespers of the year.

Though the winged choir afar has flown,
Yet now the west wind's breathing seems
Like the religious organ's tone,
Or music heard in dreams.

Up lightly from unnumbered rills,
Far spreading, floats a vapor gray,
Like incense that some temple fills,
Where thousands kneel to pray.

The rustling of the leaves aloft,
When the bland breeze, through branches stirs,
Is like the murmuring low and soft
Of myriad worshipers.

The lingering wild flowers blooming fair,
Though dreaming of the frost of death,
Send upward, like unuttered prayer,
The fragrance of their breath.

Like friars, the aged trees around
Seem telling beads in fitful prayer,
Whether a dry leaf to the ground
Drops through the misty air.

We feel a presence undefined,
As if of spiritual things;
We catch their vague words on the wind:
We hear them wave their wings.

Yea, all we feel, and see, and hear,
To serious mood the soul compels,
As when there falls upon the ear
The sound of sabbath bells.

If thou art wearied with the jar,
The dust, the noise, the fret of life,
And thou wouldst only hear from far
The tumult of the strife;

When comes the Sabbath of the Year,
Within the wild wood shelter thou:
Cares from thy heart shall disappear,
The shadows from thy brow.

In that wide fane not reared by hands,
Shall blessings unto thee be given,
As pour upon the parched sands
The welcome showers of heaven.

And thou shalt know that it was good,
Listening, to join in Nature's prayer,
And, wandering in the solitude,
Her silent rapture share.

September, 1865. W. L. S.

Scientific Novelties.

One of the papers which attracted much attention at a late scientific meeting in Birmingham, England, was an account given by Francis Galton, F. R. S., of some visions he had seen in diving into the sea. Opening one's eyes under salt water gives a smart at first, but after a little is easy and even pleasant. Though there is plenty of light to see by, the perspective of everything is destroyed, and one's hand looks like a huge figure. But Mr. Galton tried putting on various glasses bound tightly over his eyes, and at last found a pair of spectacles which revealed everything. He saw big fishes, and crawling things, and pretty amphitribe, big speckled crustacea, exquisite sea-weed and many-hued coral—in fact, if I may venture so to say, divers beautiful things. In the physiological realm the venerable Dr. Crisp showed that sparrows were not, as so generally believed, the friends of the farmer, but destroyed several pounds of wheat to one worm, whereas the hornets, against which there is so much enmity, destroyed noxious insects and other hurtful things. Several gentlemen arose to defend the sparrow, but Dr. Crisp showed several hundred sparrow-gizzards which revealed grains of wheat, but no worms at all. Professor Bennett, of the University of Edinburgh, declared that physiologists were now almost agreed that no man must be described a sixth sense, which was to be called the *sense of weight*. If two little cubes, the one of lead, the other of wood, were gilded over so as to look exactly alike, and of the same temperature, no one of the five senses usually allotted to man would indicate which was lead, which wood. It was only by taking them up and feeling their weight that this could be discovered; and this sense of weight deserved to be called a sixth sense. A warm discussion occurred anent the idea of Dr. Banting that animal food produced leanness and vegetable food fatness. Dr. Duty showed that animal food would fatten people. The doctors agreed that any violent revolution in the diet was dangerous, and also that salt was the chief thing that made people lean. Dr. Crisp, in a paper on the relation of the size and weight of the brain to animal intelligence, said that the brain of man averaged 50 ounces, and that of woman three or four ounces less; though relatively to the weight of the body the weight of the female brain was greater than that of man. The brains of distinguished men—as Byron, Cuvier and others—had been found under the average weight. The Rev. Mr. Stirling exhibited four lads from Patagonia. He said that the rumors that the Patagonian Indians were of gigantic size, were untrue; they were tall men, but their average was only five feet ten inches. Sir John Lubbock, in commenting on this, said that there was so much more direct evidence from early travelers as to the great size and height of the Patagonians, that he was forced to the conclusion that they had been reduced in size in later generations.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS Matthews' VENETIAN HAIR DYE has stood the test of trial, and is constantly increasing in public favor.

The VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best and cheapest made. Its price is only 75 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it infinitely superior to any dye in the market. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that RUSTY, DEAD appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used, as it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that is desired, from a rich brown to a lustre, lustrous black, that will not smut, crock or smirch the clothing. Price of dye, 75 cents, and you will be convinced. Sold by all druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

A. L. MATTHEWS, Manufacturer.
DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Ag'ts.
oct9-1y

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

NO. 8, BRYAN.....JNO. A. CAUGHEY.

BRYAN & CAUGHEY,
(Successors to Geo. S. Bryan & Co.)
Commission Merchants,
For the sale of
PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &C.,
No. 74 Water Street,
jy7-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM,
METAL BROKER,
NO. 124 FIRST STREET, PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Josephine, Isabella, Stanhope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite and Charcoal Foundry and Forge Pig Iron, Blooms, &c. Consignments and orders respectfully solicited. jy22

WM. A. McCLURG,
MERCHANDISE BROKER
AND
Commission Merchant in Teas, Coffees, Spices, &c.
AGENT FOR
Philadelphia Central Spice Mills, New York Corn Exchange Paper Bags, Prof. Morris' Anhydrous Baking Powder, McCandless & Smith's Pure Malt Vinegar.
OFFICE, No. 62 WOOD STREET.
aug21-1y

JOHN MOORHEAD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
FOR THE SALE OF
Pig Iron and Blooms.
NO. 74 WATER ST., PITTSBURGH.

Also, Agent for the Pottsville Rail Mill. Orders solicited for T rails, 22, 25, 28, 32, 40, 45, 50 and 56 pounds to the yard, and Street Rails, Philadelphia pattern, 40 pounds to the yard. jy6

STEEL & BAILEY,
Stock Brokers,
WILKINS HALL.

The Bankers' and Brokers' Board having adopted the following RATES OF COMMISSION, we will be governed thereby from this date:

Stocks selling at $2 and under, 2 cents per share.
Do do $2 and up to $25, 1 per cent.
Do do $25 and up to $100, 25 cts. pr. share.
Do do $100 and over, ¼ of 1 per cent.
jy11

ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
Commercial Broker,
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OCTOROON.
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OCTOROON.

THIS EVENING, will be performed the wonderful sensation play in five acts, written by the great dramatist, Dion Boucicault, entitled the

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With a caste unprecedented.
In rehearsal, JEANNIE DEANS.

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Nanamatta, [the Wept of Wish-Ton-Wish.)
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Dance.....Little Lizzie.

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Working Fund.....25,000
Par Value of each Share.....81 00

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WORKING FUND.....25,000
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METAL HYDROMETERS,
That will not break or get out of order, for
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Every kind of HYDROMETER and THERMOMETER known, constantly on hand or made to order.
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I am prepared to furnish Steam Engines so much approved for Oil Wells and other purposes, on the shortest notice, having different sizes of Engines on hand and finishing others. The public can be accommodated with different sizes. Engines at work to show for itself. WILLIAM FISHER, Fifth Ward, between Mechanic and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh. jy30-6m

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SPENCER & M'KAY,
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Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of
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☞ THE HIGHEST PRICE paid for HIDES and CALF SKINS. ja28-1y

ATTORNEYS.

NOTICE.
ALEX. B. RIGGS,
NASHVILLE, TENN.,
Attorney at Law, Real Estate and Collection Agent.

References—Jas. Veech, Esq.; Hon. H. W. Williams, Hon. J. P. Sterrett; Messrs. Spang, Chalfant & Co.; C. H. Riggs, Cashier 2d Nat. Bank, Pittsburgh. se18-3m

JNO. R. HAMPTON.....W. C. MORELAND.

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Special attention given to military and all other claims against the Government. Pensions procured. se5-tf

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All kinds of legal business promptly attended to. Also, Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay and Prize Money collected without unnecessary delay. se4-1y

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se2-1f

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Time and Distance Indicator.

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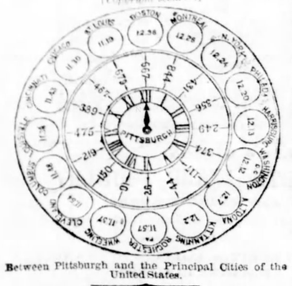

Between Pittsburgh and the Principal Cities of the United States.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

☞ Trains leave the New Union Depot, Liberty street, between Washington and O'Hara streets.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Day Express	2:50 a m	Mail	1:20 a m
Mail Accommodn	2:50 a m	Fast Line	2:00 a m
Pitts. & Erie Mail	7:30 a m	Pitts. & Erie Mail	12:50 p m
Phila. Express	4:25 a m	Baltimore Expr's	1:30 p m
Fast Line	9:30 p m	Phila. Express	2:30 p m
Johnstown Accn	4:35 p m	Johnstown Accn'n	10:05 a m
1st Wall Station	6:30 a m	1st Wall Station	6:25 a m
2d " "	11:50 a m	2d " "	8:50 a m
3d " "	3:05 p m	3d " "	2:05 p m
4th " "	6:05 p m	4th " "	6:00 p m
Penn Accommodn	10:30 p m	Penn Accommd'n	7:50 a m
Altoona Accom	1:10 p m	Altoona Accom. and Emigrant	10:35 p m

The church train leaves Walls' Station every Saturday at 9:30 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:30 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Columbus & Cincinnati R. R.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	2:10 a m	Express	7:25 a m
Mail	2:00	Mail	3:00 p m
Express	2:40 p m	Express	12:30 a m
Steubenville Accommodation	1:30		10:00 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	2:10 a m	Express	8:20 a m
Express	2:00 p m	Express	8:20 p m
Express	2:00 p m	Express	8:30 p m
Mail	9:00 a m	Mail	6:00 p m
N. Castle & Erie	6:40 a m	N. Castle & Erie	7:30 p m

New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Depot at 9:00 a. m., 11:30 a. m., 4:45 p. m., and 6:00 p. m.; Rochester, 2:15 p. m.; New Castle, 4:30 p. m.; Economy, 11:30 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	2:10 a m	Express	2:10 a m
Express	2:45 p m	Express	3:45 p m
Mail	6:10 a m	Mail	9:00 p m

Steubenville Accommodation leaves Allegheny at 3:30 p. m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:55 a m	Mail	6:00 p m
Express	9:30 a m	Express	9:30 a m
1st McKeesport	11:00 a m	1st McKeesport	6:30 a m
2d "	6:15 p m	2d "	2:05 p m
1st Braddock's	7:00 a m	1st Braddock's	8:30 a m
2d "	4:25 p m	2d "	5:40 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Leaves.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:00 a. m.	Express	9:30 a. m.
Express	4:25 p. m.	Mail	5:25 p. m.
Accommodation	2:00 p. m.	Accommodation	8:50 a. m.

Parkersburg Daily Steamers

DEPART AS FOLLOWS:

Monday	11 A. M.	Bayard.
Tuesday	11 A. M.	Gleaner.
Wednesday	11 A. M.	Forest City.
Thursday	11 A. M.	Bayard.
Friday	11 A. M.	Gleaner.
Saturday	11 A. M.	Forest City.

Zanesville Semi-Weekly Line.

Tuesday	1 P. M.	Emma Graham.
Saturday	1 P. M.	Julia.

Monongahela River Packets.

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

Morning.....5 A. M. Evening.....6 P. M.

McKEESPORT AND ELIZABETH.

Leaves daily.....3 P. M. .....James Rees.

CITY MATTERS.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.—In to-day's issue will be found a report of the Pittsburgh market, furnished by T. C. Jenkins, of Liberty street. Jenkins' success is evidence that he gives his business due attention.

TIME AND DISTANCE INDICATOR.—The readers of the COMMERCIAL this morning will find a very useful time and distance indicator under the "Traveler's Guide," which has been calculated and copyrighted by Dunseath & Co., watch manufacturers and jewelers, Fifth street, opposite Masonic Hall.

PRICES ADVANCED.—The horse-shoers of this city have advanced their scale of prices to $2.50 for full set of shoes, and $1.25 for full set of removes. The new scale is now in operation.

TRUE BILLS AGAINST LAGER BEER SELLERS.—The Grand Jury have returned indictments for selling liquor on Sunday against Philip Gerst, Joseph Lolink, Conrad Eberhardt, Mrs. Moal, William Ernstein, Peter Buchauer, and John Lederle, all residing in Allegheny and vicinity.

SAILORS ON A STRIKE.—The sailors of the city we understand, yesterday morning turned out on a "strike," or rather laid down their work; their employers having refused to accede to the demand for an advance of wages to the extent of sixteen and two-thirds per cent.

NEWSBOYS' HOME.—The ladies will bear in mind that a meeting of those interested in the success of this institution will be held at the Home this afternoon at three o'clock, to which all are invited. A meeting of the gentlemen Directors will be held at the same place in the evening, and a full attendance is earnestly requested.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon a freight train on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad ran off the track about one mile east of New Brighton, but fortunately no person was injured. The Brighton Accommodation was delayed several hours in consequence of the accident, as two cars had been thrown directly across the track.

COMPLAINT AGAINST THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company was yesterday charged before the Mayor with nuisance, in leaving their cars stand on Liberty street contrary to the ordinances of the city of Pittsburgh, on oath of Wm. H. Johnston. Stephen T. Northam also charges the same Company with unloading a quantity of lumber on Liberty street, contrary to the city ordinance.

Consolidation—Action of the Board of Trade.

At a meeting yesterday afternoon of the Directors of the Board of Trade the following committee, with power to add to their number, was appointed to report to the association upon the expediency of taking action to secure the consolidation of the two cities and adjacent boroughs: Hon. Wm. Johnston, Hon. Thos. J. Bigham, Major Wm. Wade, Col. James M. Cooper, Wm. Phillips, Esq., J. Heron Foster, Esq., Francis Sellers, Esq.

Three Children Poisoned by their Mother

Mrs. Lewis, wife of Willis Lewis, residing at Indian Run, four miles south of the borough of Mercer, was arrested Sabbath week last, charged with poisoning her three children. It seems that Mr. Lewis, before leaving home on the Saturday previous, left some brandy in a cup for his wife, who complained of being unwell. That evening Mrs. Lewis states she took some of the brandy herself and gave one or two spoonfuls to the eldest children, it not injuring them in the least. The next morning, about 9 o'clock, she sent two of the children to a neighbor's to borrow soap for washing purposes and shortly afterwards gave the three children, the third since died, a portion of the same brandy she had taken the night previous. The children were unwell and had been feverish all the night, and she thought it would be beneficial to them. In less than three-quarters of an hour the three children were seized with spasms, and all three died in about twenty minutes thereafter. A *post mortem* examination revealed the fact that they were poisoned. Pending an investigation of the case, Mrs. Lewis is in custody. Her husband is represented to have been kind to her and his children, and bears a good reputation for honesty and integrity.

Butchers and Oil Refiners Complained Against for Nuisance.

A number of butchers, doing business on Pennsylvania Avenue, in the Seventh and Eighth wards, were before the Mayor yesterday, charged with maintaining nuisances. Messrs. Geo. Jeremy, John Shafer, Michael Linderman, Joseph Walter, and William Bowne, who have slaughter-houses in the Eighth ward, were charged with nuisance, to the south of Henry E. White. Charles Wagner and Charles Stoehr, proprietors of a slaughter-house in the Seventh ward, were charged with a similar offense on information of Jas. McGuinis. After a hearing the parties were required to give bail for trial at court—the witnesses testifying that the slaughter-houses were not kept in a clean condition, and blood and offal were suffered to accumulate to such an extent as to create a very offensive smell, and annoy the neighborhood. The proprietors of two other establishments were also informed against, but they proved that their houses were kept as clean as it was possible to keep them, and the charges against them were dismissed.

Messrs. Kehoe, Buffum and others, proprietors of an oil refinery on Dinwiddie street, were sued before the Mayor yesterday, for keeping and maintaining a nuisance, on oath of Jas. McGinnis. They were held to bail to answer at court.

Fatal Accident in Moon Township.

On Sunday afternoon George W. Vaughn a resident of Moon township, visited the woods near his dwelling, in company with his son, a lad aged seventeen years, and his brother, a resident of Beaver county, for the purpose of gathering wild grapes. They had not proceeded far when a vine, heavily ladened, was discovered in the fork of a dead tree, which young Vaughn climbed, and removed the vine from the fork. He then descended the tree, and his father and uncle endeavored to pull the vine to the ground, when the top of the tree gave way, and a large limb fell upon the former, striking him on the right side of the head, near the region of the temple, knocking him down. He quickly regained his feet, when his nose commenced to bleed, and he was taken to his home. A short time afterwards he complained of being sick, and laid down near a fire which was burning in the yard. Several of the neighbors who were passing, noticed his condition, carried him into the house where he died about two o'clock yesterday morning.

Coroner Clawson was notified of the occurrence yesterday, and his informant stated that there were suspicions in the neighborhood that Vaughn had been foully dealt with. The Coroner visited Moon township in the afternoon, for the purpose of investigating into the case, and after securing a jury proceeded to Vaughn's house. The testimony of Geo. W. Vaughn, Jr., son, and Richard Vaughn, brother of deceased, the only persons present at the time, was similar to that given above, when the jury rendered a verdict of "accidental death."

Vaughn had been a resident of Moon township since the spring of 1863, and was well regarded by those who had been an industrious man, was in indigent circumstances. He had a wife and six children, four of whom were under ten years of age. They had nothing in the house to eat, which fact was made known to the jury, when they raised a collection among themselves, the proceeds of which will alleviate their present wants. A number of charitable neighbors also stepped forward and offered to make arrangements for the burial. The report that Vaughn had been murdered, had deterred the neighbors from making inquiries into their condition, but upon the adjournment of the inquest, which exculpated the family from all in the matter, they all appeared and offered to render all the assistance in their power. The body will be buried to-day.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. M. TIERNAN, Pres't. | SAM. McCLEAN, Jr., V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS OCT. 9, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked
United States 6's 1881	107 00	.....
United States 5-20's, old, ex-coupons	102 50	.....
United States 5-20's, new	101 75	.....
United States 7-30's, new	98 50	.....
United States 10-40's	98 00	.....
United States Certificates	96 00	.....
Gold	1 43	.....
Allegheny County 5's	72 50	.....
Pittsburgh 5's	69 00	.....
Connellsville Railroad Bonds	80 00	.....
Beatmen's Insurance	.....	27 75
Cash Insurance	.....	60 00
Eureka Insurance	51 00	.....
Pennsylvania Insurance	.....	20 00
Western Insurance	51 00	.....
Fourth National Bank	.....	112 50
Iron City Bank	80 00	.....
Merchants' Bank	99 75	.....
National Bank of Commerce	.....	120 00
Bank of Pittsburgh	61 75	.....
People's National Bank	104 25	.....
Tradesmen's National	.....	120 00
Allegheny and Pittsburgh Oil	.....	9 00
Columbia Oil	32 00	35 00
Murray	.....	75
Oil Basin	.....	9 00
Ohio Valley	.....	27
Ross	.....	24
Barr, Story and Cherry Run	.....	27
Western Pennsylvania	.....	1 50
United States Telegraph	.....	64 00

MONDAY, October 9, P. M.

The local stock market was a little agitated to-day in some of the cheap oil shares. A receipt of eighty-four barrels of oil from the new well of the Pittsburgh and New York company, consigned to a dealer in No city, created some inquiry for its stock. Sales were made at 500@60c a share. The new well is yielding from twenty to twenty-four barrels per day of nearly oil. There was a large transaction in Cherry Run and Pittsburgh stock to-day. A lot of 1500 shares sold at a dollar. Ross was inquired for at 28, and some small lots changed hands at this low figure. The annual election for officers of this company, was to have come off last Saturday, but was postponed until Wednesday at 3 o'clock. It is expected there will be a sufficient representation on the part of stockholders, to secure an election for officers for the ensuing year. The affairs of this company are brightening up. Its stock may soon be as popular as ever it was,

—The bids at the Bankers' and Brokers' Board, this forenoon, evince considerable inquiry for Government Securities, County and City Bonds held firm, Consolidation Railroad bonds declined slightly. Insurance stock keeps up at about the same price. Bank Shares are much in demand, but holders will not sell. The sales this morning at the Board were:

500 shares Ross at	23
250 do	23 75
240 do Columbia	33 75

—A new Express Company has been formed in New York under the title of the National Bankers' Express Company, with a capital of $10,000,000, subscribed by the leading bankers, railroad, and other substantial business men in country. They propose to make immediate arrangements for carrying on a general express business, which will be begun at an early day, and extended as rapidly as circumstances will permit. The *Tribune* says there is a public necessity for some competition in this vast business, and the names and characters of its gentlemen engaged in this company are a sufficient guarantee for the safe and honorable conduct of its affairs. Among the names in the board of trustees, we notice that of Nathaniel Holmes, of this city.

—The Government authorities received yesterday, a copy of a new counterfeit ten dollar greenback legal tender note, just put in circulation. Arrests have been made, and others will be made, of persons engaged in preparing and issuing this counterfeit, but for good reasons, we are not authorized to give any of the particulars. This new bogus issue is dated at Washington, March 10th, 1862, letter S. The red seal is badly executed, as is also the border of the note, which is made up of repetitions of the letter X, irregularly put together. The general appearance of the bill is bad.

—The following are the latest quotations for Southern bank notes, at which price the Richmond Banks are purchasing them:

Virginia—Banks in Petersburg, 80 cents; Commerce, Fredericksburg, 30; Charleston, 15; Howardsville, 10; Old Dominion, 33; Rockbridge, 30; Rockingham, 30; Staunton, 30; Valley, 30; Virginia, 30; Exchange, 30; Virginia, 30; Winchester, 30; Wheeling banks, 35; Central Bank of Virginia, 10; Corporation of Alexandria, 30; Bank of Georgetown, 30; Planters' Bank, 30; Exchange Bank of Virginia, Norfolk, and branches, 25; Exchange Bank of Western, 30; Exchange Bank, Alexandria, 45; Farmers' Bank of Fincastle, 30; Farmers' Bank of Richmond, 23; Fairmont Bank, 99; Merchants' Bank, Lynchburg, 30; Bank of Petersburg, 60; Peoples' Bank, 10; Pittsylvania, 5; Southwestern Bank of Virginia, Wytheville, 30; Valley Bank, Richmond, 30.

North Carolina—Bank of Cape Fear, 28; remits Charlotte, 33; Clarendon, 15; Commerce, 20; Fayetteville, 15; Lumberton, 15; Merchants' Bank, Roxboro, 33; Thomasville, 23; Wadesboro, 20; Washington, 15; Wilmington, 20; Yanceyville, 15; Commercial Bank, Wilmington, 15; Farmers' Bank of North Carolina, 30; Greensboro Mutual Insurance Company, 15; Merchants' Bank, Newbern, 15; Bank of the Old Dominion, 30.

South Carolina—Bank of Camden, 16; Cheraw Union, 16; Chester, 20; Georgetown, 16; Hamburg, 16; Newberry, 16; South Carolina, 16; Union, 16; Bank of Columbia, 17; Commercial Bank, Columbia, 15; Exchange Bank, Columbia, 15; Farmers and Exchange, 14; Merchants', Charleston, 15; Peoples' Bank, 42; Planters', 15; Planters' and Mechanics', 18; Southwestern Railroad, 25; State Bank, Columbia, 15.

Georgia—Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, 10 cents; Augusta, 18; Athens, 20; Columbus, 12; Commercial, 15; Fulton, 12; Marine and State, 25; Middle Georgia, 45; Savannah, 30; Bank of State of Georgia, 20; Central Railroad Banking Company, 70; City Bank of Augusta, 18; Farmers and Mechanics', 10; Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, 70; Marine, 45; Mechanics', Augusta, 18; Mechanics' and Planters', 10; Planters', 16; Union, 16.

Alabama—Bank of Mobile, 60 cents; Montgomery, 70; Southern, 70; Commercial Bank, 28; Central, 15; Eastern, 45; Northern, 25; Southern, 60.

Tennessee—Bank of Chattanooga, 15; Commerce, 25; Knoxville, 10; Paris, 20; Memphis, 20; Middle Tennessee, 60; West Tennessee, 20; Bucks' Bank, 30; Northern, 60; Union and Planters', 70; Traders', 65; Traders', 10; Union, 50; Tennessee, 18.

Louisiana—Louisiana, 25 cents; Louisiana, 30; New Orleans, 45; Canal Bank, 90; Citizens', 85; Crescent City, 45; Louisiana State, 45; Mechanics' and Traders', 75; Merchants', 45; Orleans, 90; Union, 45.

We buy notes smaller than fives at from 10 to 15c.

Bonds of Howardsville, Monticello, and Central Banks of Virginia are unsaleable unless countersigned by the State Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY, October 10, 1865.

BUSINESS presented no particular change worthy of especial notice. The demand was principally confined to lots to meet the wants of the city trade. The fact is, Mondays are generally dull days—the last one was no exception to the rule. The receipts of produce were small. This fact tended to maintain the present figures. On the landing a fair amount of trade was perceptible. Flour—the market was excited and prices have been subjected to further advance on spring and winter wheats. The demand was in excess of the supply. Bacon—the market ruled very firm with a good demand for the various descriptions. The stock has been reduced down to a very small figure. Of hams the market is bare. Sales were made in the afternoon at a fair advance. The supply on the market is not large, while the demand is on the increase. Grain—The upward movement in flour has caused a similar movement in wheat—prices advanced in proportion, owing to the stock on hand being light. Oats were firm with buyers at last quotations. Corn was inquired for, with sales. Barley—The demand continues to improve. Rye unchanged. Butter—the demand has fallen off while the receipts have improved. Cheese was in good demand—we note a good inquiry at full prices. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

ASHES—The market contains a fair supply. The principal inquiry at present is for pearls, with sales of 10 tons from store at 8c; other descriptions were inactive and unchanged.

LEAD—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. We report sales of pipe to Galena at 9½@9¾ lb. Some are selling at 12½c.

FLOUR—The market has ruled very firm for some time past, the demand being in advance of the supply, with sales to arrive. Yesterday's operations were: 450 barrels Spring Wheat, Family, Hamburg, in lots at 10c; 75 bxs Western Reserve at 18@19c, and 25 bxs Factory at 20@22c.

LARD—The market was steady, with a fair demand; sales of 100 bbls Louisville at $2 25 ₰ bbl.

POTATOES—The market continues firm for some time past were in "Jersey Sweet." The daily transactions were liberal for our market; prices were uniform. Sales of 30 bbls in lots at $4 per bbl; 20 bbls do at $4 25@4 50. Peachblows—Sales 25 bbls at $3@3 10 ₰ bbl.

HAY.—The market was steady, with a fair demand at the scales. The sales reach 22 loads at various prices, ranging from $18 @20@21 @ ton.

PICKLES.—Sales 5 bbls Vinegar Pickles at $21 ₰ bbl of 1800. The supply in the market is not large.

SALT.—Market steady; sales 4 bbls at 2 @2 05c.

APPLES.—There was a better demand for this article with limited sales. We quote Ohio, at 12@13c per bbl, and 100 bbls New York State, $6 00 ₰ bbl.

BUTTER.—Was steady with a moderate demand. The receipts are light on the interchange, and will certainly regulate the prices. Sales 12 packages, choice, 32@36c, per pound. Other prices sold at 26@30c, as per quality.

GRAIN—Attracted more attention. Buyers were more numerous. Wheat was the leading article, being held at an advance. Sales 3 cars spring, $1 30@2 00. Sales 2 cars do winter, $2 10@2 15. At the close holders were asking an advance. Rye—Not very active. Sales by the bushel, 75c. Barley—Steady. Sales 200 bushels, 81 @86c. Oats—Sales 2 cars more liberal, viz: 1,000 bush car at 75c, at the depot.

FEATHERS—Prices were high. New live geese sold to a fair extent, at 80@85c ₰ lb.

FISH—Firm, but prices were unchanged, and we omit them.

FLAX SEED—The firmness that has ruled the market for some time past continues. Prices have been gradually working up. Further advance was maintained and a further sale established yesterday. The market was lively with numerous buyers, whilst sellers were not disposed to make large matters. The sales were liberal for our market, viz: Extra Flour—Sales 200 bbls winter wheat, $10 75; 100 bbls do every choice, $11 00; 50 bbls Springfield City Mills Fancy, $11 25, this being the highest figure yet reached; sales 200 bbls fine spring wheat, $10; 50 bbls do at the same figure. Extra—Sales 75 bbls at $9 50; 50 bbls ship stuff at $9.

RYE FLOUR.—Market steady; sales of 25 bbls at $7 00.

LARD.—Market steady with a good demand; sales of 6 tcs at 30@31c.

CHANTERIES.—We note sales of 10 bbls at $14.

WHITE FISH.—Sales of 10 half bbls at $9 50.

BACON—Firm with a steady demand and sales of 7,000 lbs shoulders, at 20@20½c. Sales 4,000 lbs ribbed sides at 22½@23c.

LARD OIL—Market steady; sales of 20 bbls No. 1 at $2 20@2 30 ₰ gallon.

Boston Wool Market.

October 7.—The Wool market rules very firm, with a better demand than noted last week. The truce to business proved very brief, as was anticipated, and consumers are again in the market for supplies, stimulated somewhat, doubtless, by the upward tendency of gold. The demand now runs upon fine staple for spring goods, with which grade the market is very scantily supplied. Some manufacturers are endeavoring to fall back upon better quality of foreign wool, but this, also, is in very small stock and tending up; while others have gone into the wool growing districts and are operating from first hands, though without gaining any advantage on the score of prices.

Wool is arriving quite freely, but a large portion of the current receipts has been sold previous to arrival, and stocks of desirable grades do not accumulate on the market. Ohio wool is in demand, and mostly taken as fast as it arrives; though there are some choice clips in the hands of the trade which are held above present market rates. At these rates the product of the fine wool growing counties in Ohio and Pennsylvania cannot be sold without a loss to consignors, as they have never paid the cost on the spot. Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia clip comes forward quite sparingly, and commands high figures. Good Saddle lots of Michigan and New York are wanted at very full rates. The spring clip of California, Oregon and New Mexico is beginning to arrive, and attracting considerable attention from the consumers, as it is generally of better quality and condition than usual. The entire domestic clip is rapidly going into consumption, and if the sales continue as large as they have been thus far during the season, a deficiency will occur quite early in the ensuing year, which will have to be bridged over to the next clip of importance from the foreign market.—*Bulletin.*

New York Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, October 9.

STOCKS.

Wall street is excited to day by the news of the advance in our securities at the London Stock Exchange and by the slight relaxation of the stringency in money. The consequence has been speculation for a rise, and quotations are advancing. Stock market irregular. Governments are steady, seven-thirties being rather more in demand. Railroad shares with a strong disposition to sell, especially in Michigan Southern. At the close, there was a better feeling. Of Erie, 43,000 shares sold at 89@90; of N. Y. Central, 1,500 at 96¾@96⅝; of Michigan Southern 10c. of Pittsburgh, 2500 at 83⅝@84; of Northwestern, preferred, 1500 at 67; of Fort Wayne, 1950 at 101½@102. State bonds lower in Missouri, but others steady. Miscellaneous shares firm. Coal stock steady. Stock market decidedly stronger at open board with increased demand. The rise is quite marked on New York Central, Hudson River, and Michigan Southern. At the second board, the strength and excitement was still more apparent. There was a perfect rush for stocks. Prices were one to three per cent. higher than at the open board, and a large business was transacted. After call, the market fell off a little and then rallied again. At the last board, the market was firm but slightly lower afterwards on Stocks. The closing prices at 5:30 P. M. were: N. Y. Central 103½; Hudson River, 103¾@104; Reading, 117¾ @118; Michigan Southern, 77¾@78; Illinois Central scrip, 126@126½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 83½@83¾.

GOLD.

Closed at 143⅞@146.

To-day's business at the office of Assistant Treasurer: Receipts—$2,894,164 04; Payments—$2,863,882 39; Balance —$20,469,224 53.

Northwestern, 31½@31⅞; preferred, 67; Fort Wayne, 102; Prairie Du Chien, 60¾; Ohio certificates, 30¼; Cumberland, 47.

MONEY.

The demand for money is active, but first-class was with difficulty supplied at 6 per cent. on Government, and 7 per cent. on miscellaneous securities. There was a demand for discounts, and the market ranges from 7 to 12 per cent. for commercial paper. Exchanges at the clearing house this morning were $20,049,439 against $23,580 14 on last Monday. In some instances Chicago drafts sold at 7 per cent. Loans to secure greenbacks for the payment of checks drawn on account of purchases of gold from the Government for greenbacks.

PETROLEUM STOCKS.

Sales of Pithole at $7 65; Benehoff, $12; Buchanan Farm 8c; Empire City, 45c; Excelsior, 36c; Germania Oil, 11c; Holland, 32c; Oil Creek, $1 50; Revere Farm $1; U. S. 83c; Hall & McClintock 88 5c; Central 42c; Cherry Run, 24c; Hendrick $1; Mount Vernon 40c; Tack 49c.

In comparing the returns with those of last week, it is necessary to remember that the First National reports for Philadelphia delivery during October and November, at 65c; sales 1240 bbls on the spot, terms withheld; holders on the spot were firm at 60c for bonded. Nothing doing in free.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Fisher Bro	2,100	Cole & Horner	105
J Bell	100	J Wilkins	100
W F Logan	100	J Gallagher	350
H O'Neal	122	A L Linton	282
Miller & Edwards	330		
Total			4,199

Oil Receipts per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

North American Oil Company, 167 bbls refined oil, 128 bbls benzole for Philadelphia, 57 do for Boston.

Lancaster Oil Company, 284 bbls refined, 56 do benzole for Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Company, 340 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

Globe Oil Company, 262 bbls refined oil for Philadelphia.

Keystone, Myers & Co, 151 bbls refined oil for Philadelphia.

New National Storing and Refining Company, 325 do for Philadelphia.

John Gracie & Co, 112 bbls refined oil for Baltimore.

Wightman & Anderson, 150 bbls refined oil for Philadelphia.

H. Hamhlin & Company, 164 bbls refined oil for Philadelphia.

J. Myers & Co, 104 bbls refined oil for Philadelphia.

J. B. Bell, 48 bbls refined oil for Philadelphia.

Jeny, Jageman & Co, 125 bbls refined oil for Philadelphia.

Lockhart & Frew, 118 bbls refined oil for Philadelphia.

J. C. Kirkpatrick, 59 bbls refined oil for Philadelphia.

Brewer, Burke & Co, 211 bbls refined oil for Philadelphia.

J. C. Kirkpatrick & Co, 54 bbls refined oil for Baltimore.

New York Petroleum Market.

October 7.—Petroleum—Crude for future delivery has been rather irregular, but on the spot, is firm at half a cent improvement—the sales are 3,200 barrels, chiefly at 28@46c, but including 30c low gravity at 29½, and 500 bbls at 34½; packages returned, closing at 29½@30c for all the months of the year; for October, November, 38@41 S. O. and 40@41 c. R. O.; 1,000 do for December at 38 S. O.; and in Philadelphia, 1,000 on the spot, 60@61 and 500 for 30 days, at 60c. The chief feature of the week, in refined, has been the large purchases made in Philadelphia on New York account, amounting to about 50,000 bbls, chiefly for new delivery, and most of it in October; part or all within the range of 50@52c. The sales of crude on this account, 60@66c, for November, and 63@64 B and S. O. for December. In this market, refined in bond continues scarce, and is about one cent higher. Crude, 59c; Light Straw to White—the sales are 2,000 bbls at 66@67c, delivering range Straw to White at the higher figure, and 250 Light Straw at 62c; 1,500 Light Straw to White, deliverable from now to the end of the month, at 65c; and 400 bbls do at $1 @1 02½. Peachblows—Sales 25 bbls at $3@3 10 ₰ bbl.

HAY.—The market was steady, with a fair demand at the scales. The sales reach 22 loads at various prices, ranging from $18 @20@21 @ ton.

PICKLES.—Sales 5 bbls Vinegar Pickles at $21 ₰ bbl of 1800. The supply in the market is not large.

SALT.—Market steady; sales 4 bbls at 2@2 05c.

APPLES.—There was a better demand for this article with limited sales. We quote Ohio, at 12@13c per bbl, and 100 bbls New York State, $6 00 ₰ bbl.

BUTTER.—Was steady with a moderate demand. The receipts are light on the interchange, and will certainly regulate the prices. Sales 12 packages, choice, 32@36c. Other prices sold at 26@30c, as per quality.

GRAIN—Attracted more attention. Buyers were more numerous. Wheat was the leading article, being held at an advance. Sales 3 cars spring, $1 30@2 00. Sales 2 cars do winter, $2 10@2 15. At the close holders were asking an advance. Rye—Not very active. Sales by the bushel, 75c. Barley—Steady. Sales 200 bushels, 81 @86c. Oats—Sales 2 cars more liberal, viz: 1,000 bush car at 75c, at the depot.

FEATHERS—Prices were high. New live geese sold to a fair extent, at 80@85c ₰ lb.

FISH—Firm, but prices were unchanged, and we omit them.

FLOUR—The firmness that has ruled the market for some time past continues. Prices have been gradually working up. Further advance was maintained and a further sale established yesterday. The market was lively with numerous buyers, whilst sellers were not disposed to make large matters. The sales were liberal for our market, viz: Extra Flour—Sales 200 bbls winter wheat, $10 75; 100 bbls do every choice, $11 00; 50 bbls Springfield City Mills Fancy, $11 25, this being the highest figure yet reached; sales 200 bbls fine spring wheat, $10; 50 bbls do at the same figure. Extra—Sales 75 bbls at $9 50; 50 bbls ship stuff at $9.

RYE FLOUR.—Market steady; sales of 25 bbls at $7 00.

LARD.—Market steady with a good demand; sales of 6 tcs at 30@31c.

CHANTERIES.—We note sales of 10 bbls at $14.

WHITE FISH.—Sales of 10 half bbls at $9 50.

BACON—Firm with a steady demand and sales of 7,000 lbs shoulders, at 20@20½c. Sales 4,000 lbs ribbed sides at 22½@23c.

LARD OIL—Market steady; sales of 20 bbls No. 1 at $2 20@2 30 ₰ gallon.

Boston Wool Market.

October 7.—The Wool market rules very firm, with a better demand than noted last week. The truce to business proved very brief, as was anticipated, and consumers are again in the market for supplies, stimulated somewhat, doubtless, by the upward tendency of gold. The demand now runs upon fine staple for spring goods, with which grade the market is very scantily supplied. Some manufacturers are endeavoring to fall back upon better quality of foreign wool, but this, also, is in very small stock and tending up; while others have gone into the wool growing districts and are operating from first hands, though without gaining any advantage on the score of prices.

Wool is arriving quite freely, but a large portion of the current receipts has been sold previous to arrival, and stocks of desirable grades do not accumulate on the market. Ohio wool is in demand, and mostly taken as fast as it arrives; though there are some choice clips in the hands of the trade which are held above present market rates. At these rates the product of the fine wool growing counties in Ohio and Pennsylvania cannot be sold without a loss to consignors, as they have never paid the cost on the spot. Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia clip comes forward quite sparingly, and commands high figures. Good Saddle lots of Michigan and New York are wanted at very full rates. The spring clip of California, Oregon and New Mexico is beginning to arrive, and attracting considerable attention from the consumers, as it is generally of better quality and condition than usual. The entire domestic clip is rapidly going into consumption, and if the sales continue as large as they have been thus far during the season, a deficiency will occur quite early in the ensuing year, which will have to be bridged over to the next clip of importance from the foreign market.—*Bulletin.*

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, Oct. 9.—Flour quiet. Wheat dull; No 2 Chicago was offered at $1 30 without sales; No. 1 Milwaukee, nominal at $1 70. Corn heavy and inactive. Oats very scarce; No. 1 at 68c; No. 2 at 66c. Barley quiet. Whisky dull at $2 22 per gallon. Freights to New York, wheat 12c, corn 18c. Boats are very scarce. Imports, 48 hours—Flour, 12,412 bbls; wheat, 80,758 bus; corn, 62,253 bus; oats, 72,835 bus; barley, 70,501 bus; rye, 13,132 bus. Canal exports—Flour, 1900 bbls; wheat, 68,380 bus; corn, 264,880 bus; oats, 30,760 bus.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, October 9.—Money active and firm at 6@7 per cent. Gold dull and heavy. Sterling quiet, active and lower, opening at 10½, advancing to 10¾, closing at 10¾@10⅞; decrease 4 shade firm. Freights dull. Cotton—The sales for the four days sum up 105,000 bales, of which 17,000 bales were taken by speculators and export. Sterling 9½. Middlings 44c. Flour—Receipts, 17,000 bbls; decrease, 4,000 bbls. Sales, 10,000 bbls. Market closed with a shade firmer feeling. Prices were one to three per cent. higher than at the open board, and a large business was transacted. After call, the market fell off a little and then rallied again. At the last board, the market was firm but slightly lower afterwards on Stocks. The closing prices at 5:30 P. M. were: N. Y. Central 103½; Hudson River, 103¾@104; Reading, 117¾ @118; Michigan Southern, 77¾@78; Illinois Central scrip, 126@126½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 83½@83¾.

GOLD.

Closed at 143⅞@146.

To-day's business at the office of Assistant Treasurer: Receipts—$2,894,164 04; Payments—$2,863,882 39; Balance —$20,469,224 53.

Northwestern, 31½@31⅞; preferred, 67; Fort Wayne, 102; Prairie Du Chien, 60¾; Ohio certificates, 30¼; Cumberland, 47.

MONEY.

The demand for money is active, but first-class was with difficulty supplied at 6 per cent. on Government, and 7 per cent. on miscellaneous securities. There was a demand for discounts, and the market ranges from 7 to 12 per cent. for commercial paper. Exchanges at the clearing house this morning were $20,049,439 against $23,580 14 on last Monday. In some instances Chicago drafts sold at 7 per cent. Loans to secure greenbacks for the payment of checks drawn on account of purchases of gold from the Government for greenbacks.

PETROLEUM STOCKS.

Sales of Pithole at $7 65; Benehoff, $12; Buchanan Farm 8c; Empire City, 45c; Excelsior, 36c; Germania Oil, 11c; Holland, 32c; Oil Creek, $1 50; Revere Farm $1; U. S. 83c; Hall & McClintock 88 5c; Central 42c; Cherry Run, 24c; Hendrick $1; Mount Vernon 40c; Tack 49c.

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